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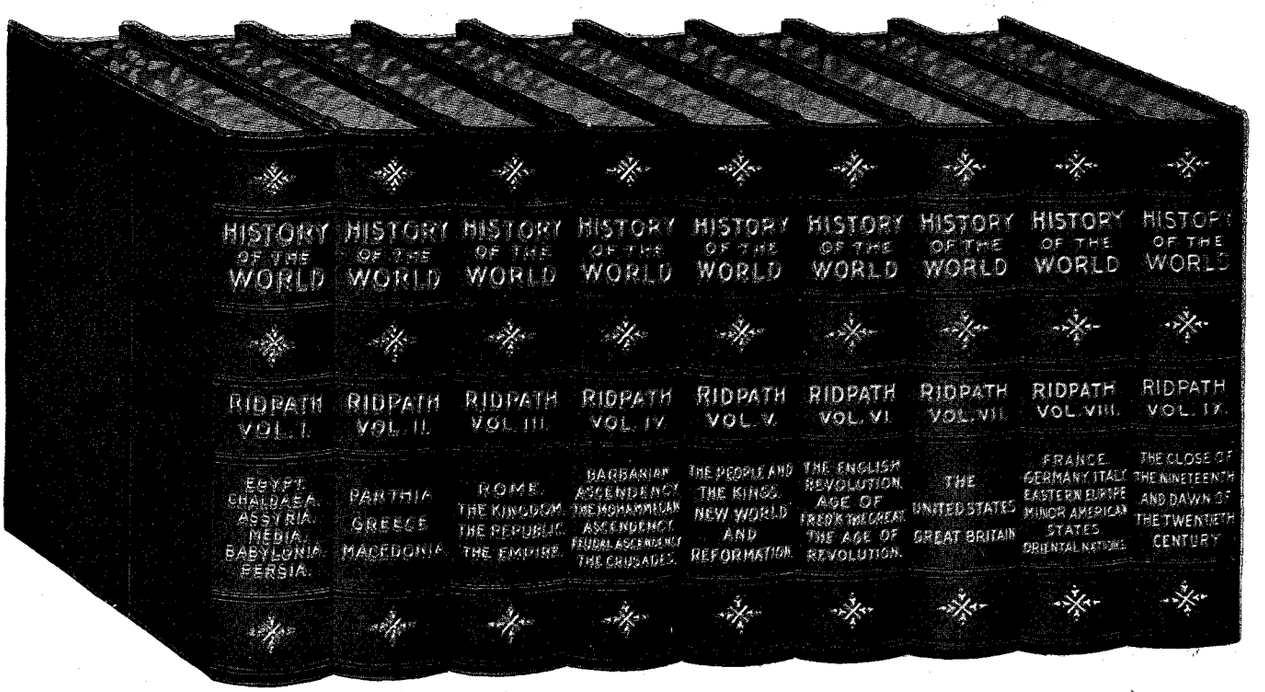
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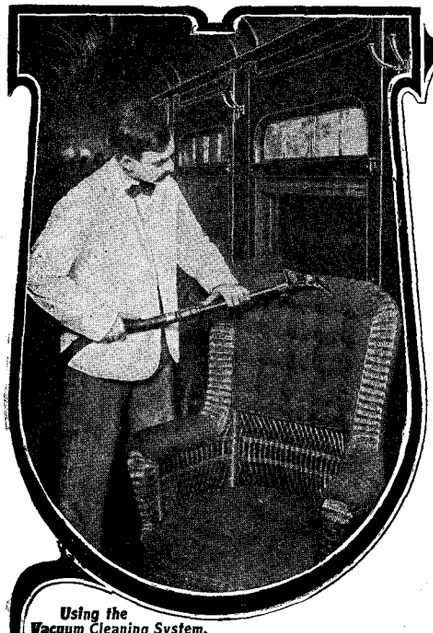

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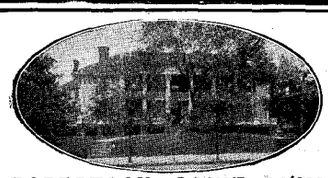

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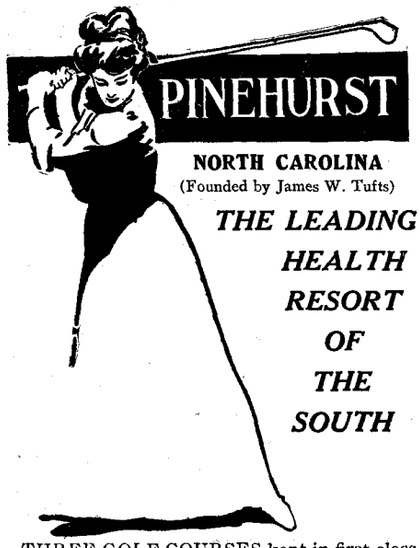

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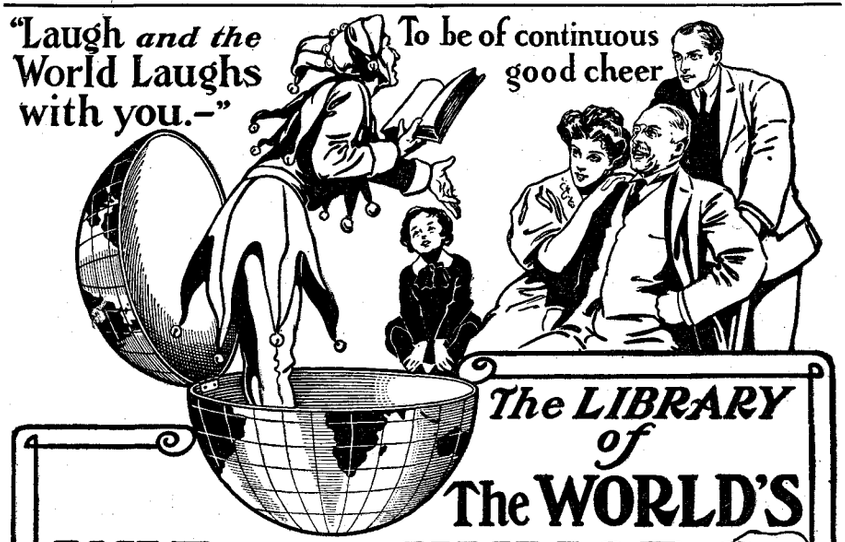

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How to Light a Country Home

FIVE minutes' attention a week: that's all. Then you have a light always ready the instant you turn the button and apply the match.

And such a light as it is! Soft, restful, shadowless, it floods every nook and corner of your room with daylight illumination.

It is not an intense, eye-straining white light, understand: not like the penetrating Acetylene or the green-tinged mantle light of gas or gasoline, in which each ornament stands out with staring baldness and human faces take on a ghastly, almost death-like, pallor.

No, the light we are talking about is pleasant, restful and artistic in its lighting effect. There is a *sun-like suggestion* of yellow in its rays that softens the outlines and the shadows. In this "warm" pleasant light, the faces of your friends lose the disfiguring "white light" pallor and once more take on the *natural* pink of health.

Isn't that the sort of light you *want* in your home, Reader?

How It Works

Well, there is no reason why you shouldn't have such a light.

Because this perfect-quality light will cost you less than even the ordinary round-wick lamp, which *used* to be considered the cheapest of all lighting methods.

And, what is just as important, The Angle Lamp—the only means of providing this perfect light—is as clean and convenient to operate as gas or electricity.

You see, The Angle Lamp applies an *entirely new* principle to oil lighting. It is *not* an improvement on the ordinary lamp, but an entire departure from old methods. The old-style chimney principle of air supply has been *completely abandoned;* in The Angle Lamp the air is supplied to the flame in a natural, steady current which mixes properly with the oil vapor.

What does this mean? Well, it means perfect combustion for one thing; no smoke or smell, whether the light is turned at full height or turned low, like city gas; a saving in oil that soon pays for the lamp and a greatly increased lighting effect from the oil consumed—that's what it means.

The Only "Inverted" Oil Light

But the new principles mean something more too—shadowless light. Just glance at the illustration of the lamp. The "Angle" of the burners causes the light to be all thrown directly downward; the lamp doesn't get in its own way.

You have heard of the "new" inverted gas burner—the new brand of light trouble—haven't you?

Well, did it occur to you that this is but the recognition of *one* of the "Angle" principles? For ten years we have been telling how foolish it was to develop a high-candle-power light and then put a mass of fixture metal under it to stop the downward light.

And doesn't it make you smile a little to see this necessary "no under-shadow," which we applied to our lamp half a decade ago, now being frantically exploited as something "brand new"?

Still, it's quite a compliment to The Angle Lamp; an acknowledgement that Angle Lamp users have an illumination ten years ahead of all others.

Why the Ideal Light

Consider what such an economical, convenient light would mean in your home this Winter!

Wouldn't it be a constant pleasure and comfort to have a light under whose soft, restful brilliancy you might read or work evening after evening from 8 to 11 without the least strain on your eyes?

Wouldn't it be the greatest satisfaction to you to have a light that took but about five minutes of your time a week? A method that can be filled with perfect safety while light by simply removing a little fount and only requires this about once a week?

Wouldn't it be a comfort to have a method as simply lighted as gas by just a turn of a button and a touch of the match without even touching the glassware?

Wouldn't it be a convenience to have a light you could leave burning *dimly* of a long Winter evening without danger or smoke or odor?

And then wouldn't it be the greatest kind of satisfaction to hear your friends exclaim, "How beautifully your home is lighted"?

But we might go on filling pages with the advantages of The Angle Lamp. Yet even the few mentioned will show why such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Thaws, etc., have selected THIS oil-burning lamp for lighting their homes and estates in preference to gas, electricity, acetylene or any other system.

Our tree catalog "47" gives a full description of The Angle Lamp as can be given on paper. But there is really only one way to learn its many advantages—by actual trial. That is why we suggest that you write for our proposition for

30 Days' Trial

One more fact, however, we do want to make clear. The Angle Lamp is not a big expensive system of lighting; it requires no ripping up of floors and ceilings, no high-priced experts to install it. The lights range in price from $2.00 up, and you can install in all rooms at once, or in one at a time, as you see fit. But send for our catalog "47," that gives the full details.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 159-161 West 24th St., New York

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

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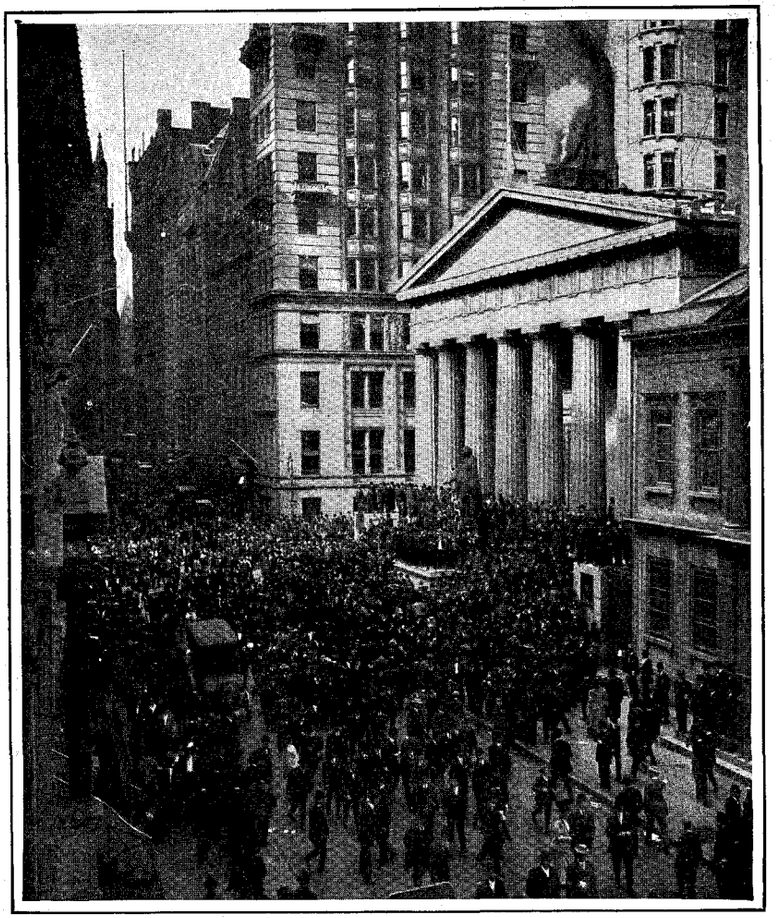
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PANIC

"THE situation now largely hangs upon the average bank depositor, both here and in the country at large," asserts the New York *Times*, and at the time of writing this view is shared by the press at large. Those in a position to know have given practical assurance of their faith in the essential soundness of both the banking situation and the security market in New York, and it is urged that the last remnant of danger would disappear if the average depositor would resist the impulse of panic. That recent events have awakened the impulse to a dangerous degree is indicated not only by the spectacular runs on local trust companies and deposit banks and by the temporary collapse of values in Wall Street, but also by the fact that the savings banks of New York have thought it necessary to protect their depositors by requiring the legal sixty days' notice of withdrawal. A number of cities are issuing Clearing House loan certificates as in 1893. But the fact that the United States Treasury, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and other leading bankers came to the relief of the banks and the money-market with funds to the amount of $110,000,000 is the strongest possible argument in justification of optimism. Latest advices to Governor Hughes enable him to report "a decided improvement in the situation," and the general feeling is exprest by the New York *Globe*, which asserts that "the main explosion is over,—its shock has been endured." "Aside from a few weak points already exposed, the New York banking situation is sound," says the New York *Financier*. And *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which is the leading authority in its own field, assures us that the prompt action of Mr. Morgan and associates has successfully averted "a most disastrous panic." The strain, it admits, has been tremendous; but nothing, it adds, could be better than the way the situation is gradually righting itself." To quote:



Photograph by Brown Brothers, New York.

THE PANIC IN WALL STEEET.

This photograph was taken at noon of October 23d, a day which "will pass into the history of Wall Street as one of its memorable days," says *The Wall Street Journal*. The crowd is seen gathering in the street and on the steps of the Sub-Treasury.

"We think this week's developments warrant the conclusion that, as a whole, our financial institutions are, at the core, sound and healthy. It seems also correct to say that they hold a body of assets possessing worth and intrinsic merit. Any impression that they are loaded down with a lot of rotten securities or worthless paper is utterly without foundation. The action of the Clearing-house proves conclusively the truth of this statement. Our financiers, headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, deserve great credit for the able way they have handled a most trying state of things, and for the aid which, through their efforts, has been extended to embarrassed institutions. But it must always be remembered that such aid carries with it as an indispensable

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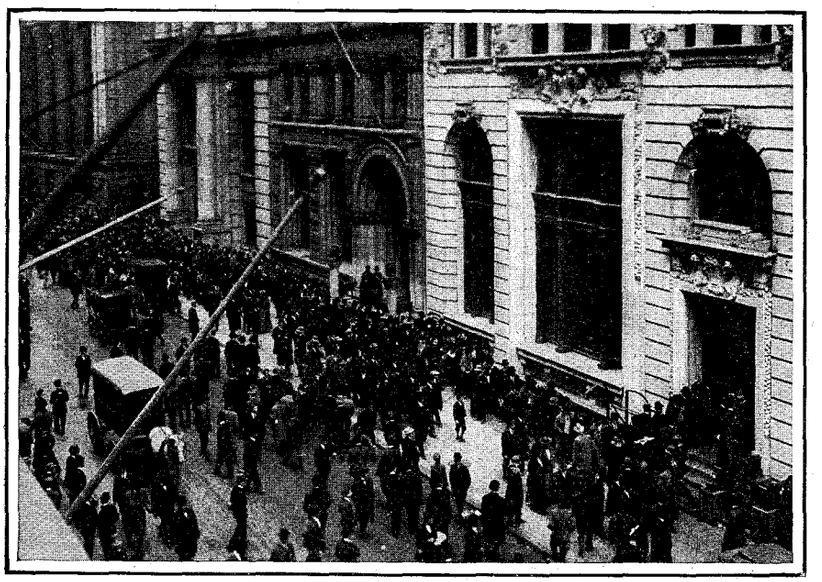
preliminary the possession of abundant and sound assets on the part of the institution needing help. Neither the Clearing-house nor these financial leaders are advancing money on unsubstantial collateral. They would be merely inviting their own ruin if they did. The very fact, therefore, that aid has been extended is itself evidence that the aid was deserved. Another highly encouraging circumstance is that the trust companies are now standing together just as the banks have long been bound together in the Clearing-house."

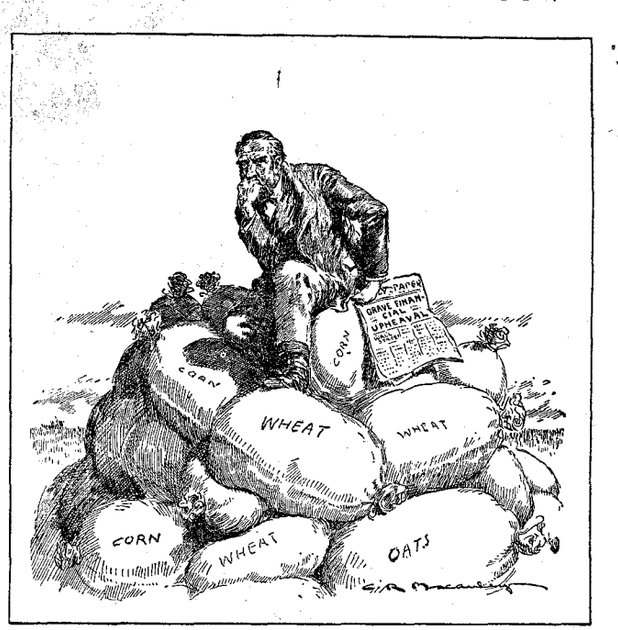


DEPOSITORS WITHDRAWING THEIR MONEY FROM THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
This Wall-street institution endured a two-days' run before the public panic in regard to it could be allayed.

Nevertheless, *The Journal of Commerce* thinks it necessary to warn us that "this is no passing squall," but "a real storm whose area is in danger of spreading." But for the present, dispatches from all over the country assert that the disturbance is only local, being confined to New York, where the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Company—whose resources are quoted at $70,000,000—precipitated the crisis, and to Pittsburg, where financial circles were shaken by the embarrassment of some of the Westinghouse companies and by the precautionary closing of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange. That the West is "as solid as a rock" is the opinion of the Chicago bankers as gathered by the Chicago *Evening Post*. Especially reassuring is a dispatch from Washington which tells that Controller Ridgely has canvassed the principal cities all over the country and finds no signs of trouble elsewhere. "As a matter of fact," says the New York *Tribune*, "the United States is fortified as it never has been before against a real financial panic," because "wealth has been created in enormous amount and distributed in a hundred centers." Ten or fifteen years ago, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "such a spasm would have produced a general convulsion, and a temporary crisis would have become a widespread crash." Even now, it reminds us, "no such upset is altogether local." As *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The actual crisis and the feeling of panic have been thus far circumscribed and localized, and if they can be kept within these limits, tho these are at the heart of the system of credit and financial exchange of the country, the working out of the necessary adjustment will be assured. It should be remembered that while this storm has been prepared for over a wide area and a long lapse of time, its immediate exciting cause has been local and has directly affected only a small part of the financial institutions at this center. . . . The banking resources of New York are linked with those of the whole country, and the credit of financial institutions is bound up with that of commercial houses and the whole network of trade and industry. When these institutions are in need of relief and support among themselves, their ability to meet the needs of the business community is for the time curtailed."

The "immediate exciting cause" referred to above was the methods of certain financiers who had secured control of various New York banking institutions, whose funds they imperiled by their daring speculations. Thus when the New York Associated Banks, commonly known as the "Clearing-house Committee," refused to come to the aid of the Mercantile National Bank while F. Augustus Heinze, recently involved in an unsuccessful attempt to "corner copper," remained in control, a general house-cleaning of the New York banks and trust companies was begun. The immediate result was that Mr. Heinze, Mr. Charles W. Morse, and Messrs. E. R. and Orlando F. Thomas were eliminated from the banking situation in this city. These men had each his "string" of banks in which his influence was dominant either as president or as a member of the board of directors. Their elimination was followed by the resignation of Charles T. Barney from the presidency of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which is now in the hands of temporary receivers. The failure of the Knickerbocker was the signal for panic among depositors throughout the city, resulting in runs upon a number of other trust companies, national banks, and even savings banks. As a result a number of institutions have temporarily suspended payment, altho it is generally believed that they are solvent. As the New York *Globe* points out: "To force suspension of a bank by demanding that it pay at once in cash all its deposits, when the law requires it to keep in reserve a sum of actual money representing only 25 per cent. or less of the aggregate deposits, is not to prove its insolvency." Fortunately, exclaims *The Evening Mail*, the methods which have led to a lack of confidence in several banking institutions are not typical. In fact, asserts the same paper, what has happened may be considered in the large as a vindication of American business men. Thus:



"WHY?"
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"It verifies the claims of those who have answered indiscriminate attacks with the assertion that there were two kinds of business men in this country, and that those unworthy to be trusted

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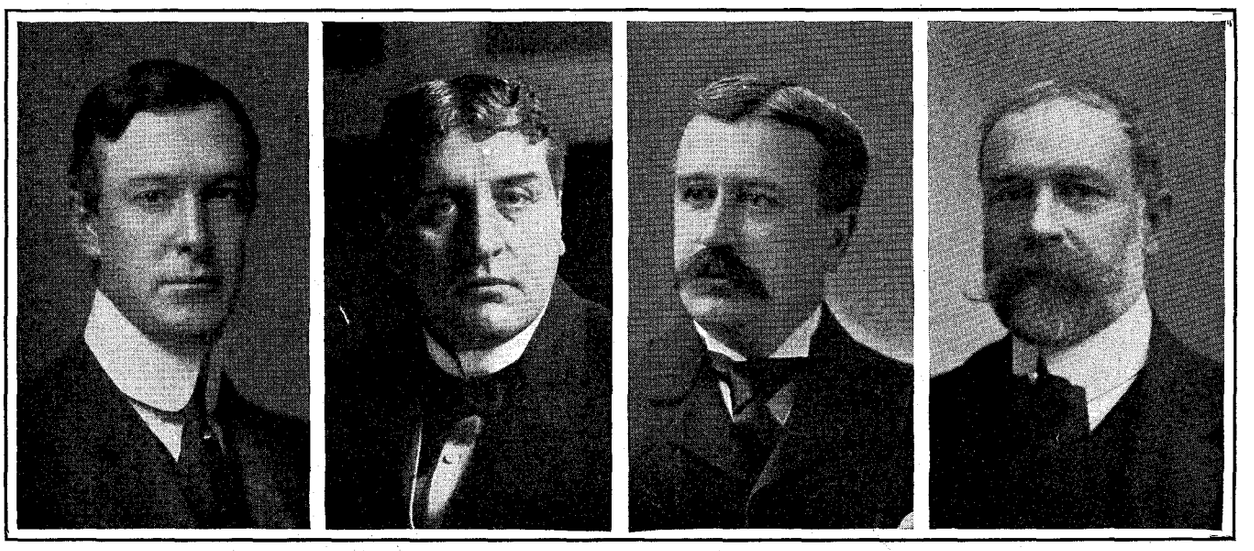

E. R. THOMAS,

He was associated with Mr. Heinze and Mr. Morse in the control of the Mercantile National Bank. He has resigned from this and his other banking connections in New York, which included the Hamilton Bank and the Consolidated National Bank.

F. A. HEINZE,

Whose elimination from the banking situation in New York was the first conspicuous incident in the series of events which led up to the panic. He came to grief through an unsuccessful attempt to "corner copper."

CHARLES W. MORSE,

Organizer of an alleged "trust" of Atlantic-coast steamship lines. After he was induced to surrender his control in the so-called "Morse string" of banks, he is reported to have said, "I am mighty glad to be out, for there is nothing in banks for me."

C. T. BARNEY,

Ex-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. According to one of the directors, Mr. Barney's interests had been so "greatly extended in outside matters" that "it was decided that the best interests of all would be served by his resignation."

"UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS" OF HIGH FINANCE.

were a small minority. The latter have disappeared almost overnight from the banking community of the metropolis. They have been eliminated summarily, grimly, almost ruthlessly, by the voluntary and concerted action of the legitimate business of the city."

This has been accomplished, it appears, under what *The Wall Street Journal* calls "the heroic leadership" of Mr. J. P. Morgan. "One other person who could do much to restore confidence," says the Boston *Transcript*, "is the President, and to do this he need say nothing;" and the New York *Evening Post*, recounting the reasons for optimism, concludes, "Finally, the President has got through making speeches." But when Mr. William Turnbull, fourth vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, asserts that "one man" who "by his public and his private speeches" has been "deliberately undermining the credit business of this country" will be "the only one to blame" in case of wide-spread disaster, *The Post* retorts: "We can not charge everything to the Big Stick when there has been all the while at work the Big Grab." In his latest public speech at Nashville, Tenn., the President asserts that his policies against which there has been some outcry in the financial world represent merely "the effort to punish successful dishonesty." "I doubt," he says, "if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter in the slightest degree my determination that, for the remaining sixteen months of my term, these policies shall be persevered in unswervingly." "All I did," he explains, "was to turn on the light." To the London *Daily Graphic*, however, it appears that he "went looking for a very pronounced escape of gas with a naked lamp." A French banker compares American business to "a man going upstairs three steps at a time; he slips back a step now and then, but he reaches the top just the same." In a London dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* occurs the following statement:

"The crisis on your markets is considered not only peculiar but unprecedented; because, while all of us were prepared for anything in the way of financial scandals, and for consequent undermining of confidence on the part of your public, we believe that your country's prosperity is absolutely genuine. Further, we hold that nothing is required but common sense in the American public, followed by drastic legislation as regards trust companies and individuals, to make the present moment the foundation of truer prosperity than you have ever hitherto enjoyed."

MR. ROCKEFELLER, OPTIMIST

IN addition to the curiosity naturally centering around a personality which has been for years as enigmatic as it has been conspicuous, a peculiar interest attaches just now to whatever the world's most successful business man has to say of the business outlook. On both these scores attention is challenged by an interview with John D. Rockefeller which appears in the New York *Times* of October 20, and for the accuracy of which that paper vouches editorially. "I am glad I learned to play as a boy. I have been playing ever since," exclaimed Mr. Rockefeller as the

LAWSON (in the rôle of friendly adviser)—"Now's your chance to tackle him." —Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

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interviewer walked beside him through the autumn sunlight that flooded his golf-links. And when the conversation turned to the business tendencies of the age his enthusiasm abated itself no jot, his optimism came even more conspicuously in evidence. While admitting readily that the popular suspicion of corporations has a substantial basis in the fact that there have been ill-managed and even immorally managed corporations, he asserts frankly his belief that "it must in good time be perceived by all that the centralized corporation is a necessity of progress" and that "the day of individual competition is past and gone." Yet business opportunities, he says, instead of being past, are multiplied a thousandfold, and there are better and better times ahead for the country. The interviewer describes him as neither cold nor preoccupied, but "interested and eager," and speaking "off the bat" with energy, positiveness, and enthusiasm on every topic which came up. In further characterization we read:

"Face as mobile as a girl's, instantly reflecting merriment, reflection, sympathy, and surprize. A twinkling eye, a voice—that is one of the things that surprize everybody—a voice of singularly full and winning quality, tuned to an unusually broad gamut of inflection. A man of extraordinarily attractive personality, of beaming kindliness, a man of striking physical and mental vitality and nimbleness, affectionate and emotional."

Talking as he followed the ball over the links, Mr. Rockefeller gossips light-heartedly with his companion, and we are enabled to overhear the following snatches of his conversation:

"A man ought never to be so old or so busy that he hasn't zest for a game. What's that? Business a game? Building up a Standard Oil Company a great game? I appreciate that. . . . . .

"Oh, no, I didn't play all the time, either, when I was a lad. I hoed in the garden and milked the cows and split wood. And a little later I faced a world as harsh as any boy ever did.

"People sometimes talk as if we older men lived in a day of peculiar opportunity, as if there were no chance to-day for a young man to do what has been done by my generation of men, as if all the avenues were closed, all the big things done. Nothing could be more mistaken. The truth is the exact reverse of it. Why, the time in which I opened my eyes was a midnight of darkness, and this is blazing noon.

"You young men can't imagine, you can't conceive, what things were in our day. There was everything to do—nothing to do it with. There were no paths marked out, no experiences of others to profit by. There were years of doubt and distrust and distress—to this great day a contrast as great as conditions could possibly furnish.

"The opportunities past? They are multiplied a thousandfold. The resources of our great land are scarcely scratched.

"Our population is enormously increased, and its wants are multiplied infinitely. Across two oceans at either hand are vaster populations still, who are as if just discovered by us.

"In the East, as we say, a quarter of the whole human race are just awakening to become a part of civilization. The future? Why, it dazzles the mind. It stupefies the imagination."

Turning to the popular feeling against corporations, he says:

"But it is poor logic to find against the whole idea of corporations because of these few failures. There were bad machines when we first began to use machinery, but we didn't, on that account, throw the good machines out of the window.

"The present moment a bit trying? Oh, yes. But there is nothing more than unfounded uneasiness. There is no possible portent of disaster. It is a time for patience. Patience. And unfailing confidence in the substantial foundation of a prosperity still far from its zenith.

"The attitude of many toward the corporations is for the moment not as friendly as it should be. I attribute this to the same causes that act to oppose every step of advance. We have come into a new economic era. In the future, business is going to be carried on more and more by aggregations of capital. It can not be otherwise. The day of individual competition is past and gone. It is simply a question of efficiency.

"The well-managed corporation with ample capital is economically superior to the individual. History doesn't move backward. We can no more return to the day of individual competition than we can to that of hand labor.

"It is altogether a question of efficiency—of producing the best goods for the least money. The Standard Oil is the most efficient, economical machine in the world. That is the sufficient account of its success."

The world is growing better and better, says Mr. Rockefeller. "Commercial morality," he asserts, "has always been very high, the highest, I think, in any department of life." This leads naturally to a defense of Standard Oil. It is fair, as *The Times* remarks, that his earnest and explicit declarations on this subject should go on record. To quote:

"I want to say this: No man, no concern was ever forced to come into the Standard Oil Company. Not one. The charge is false. Other concerns have been offered the opportunity to come in, but the spirit in which the invitation was given them was one of friendly service. . . . . .

"The conduct of the Standard Oil Company has been in the hands of high-minded, honorable gentlemen. No brighter, better men, animated with a finer spirit were ever brought together."

CONFISCATING TRUST GOODS

THE seizure by the Government of $7,000 worth of cigarets belonging to the Tobacco Trust, on Monday of last week, inspires some of our editors with visions of governmental seizures of the products of the Coal Trust, the Oil Trust, the Meat Trust, and other trusts, big and little, till the Department of Justice looks like a department-store. The Washington correspondents, on the other hand, express doubts whether this single seizure is strictly legal. If it is legal, then the Attorney-general evidently has an almost despotic power over the business world, says one correspondent. If it is not, the trusts can continue their old methods of evading the law. The law under which this seizure was made is section 6 of the Sherman Antitrust Law, enacted seventeen years ago, and the motive of the seizure is to inspire the trust with a desire to expedite the legal proceedings, rather than to pursue the familiar policy of delay. The section reads thus:

"Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof), mentioned in section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned, by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

Several papers applaud the action of the Attorney-general, remarking that it will put the burden of proof on the trust rather than on the Government. Thus the Boston *Transcript* remarks:

"If the property of trusts can be forfeited it introduces a new element in the pursuit. Individuals can dodge and delay; but if the goods can be taken in transit or elsewhere, and the courts sustain the action, it is likely to prove a fatal embarrassment to the trust business."

Doubt is cast on the legality of the seizure by the writers, however, who think the law was intended to authorize the seizure of goods after guilt is proved, not before. Thus the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"It is reported with apparent authority that the seizure of the Tobacco Trust's products was made with distinct purpose of notifying 'bad trusts' that the Government was losing patience over legal delays and that, if this policy were persisted in, drastic measures would follow. Officials say they are desirous of knowing just what the antitrust and interstate commerce laws mean, on the ground that the evasions and legal quibbles of the trusts are becoming very annoying, and that they may find it to their own interest to expedite a ruling from the highest tribunal on all controverted questions.

"General criticism of a severe sort has followed the announce-

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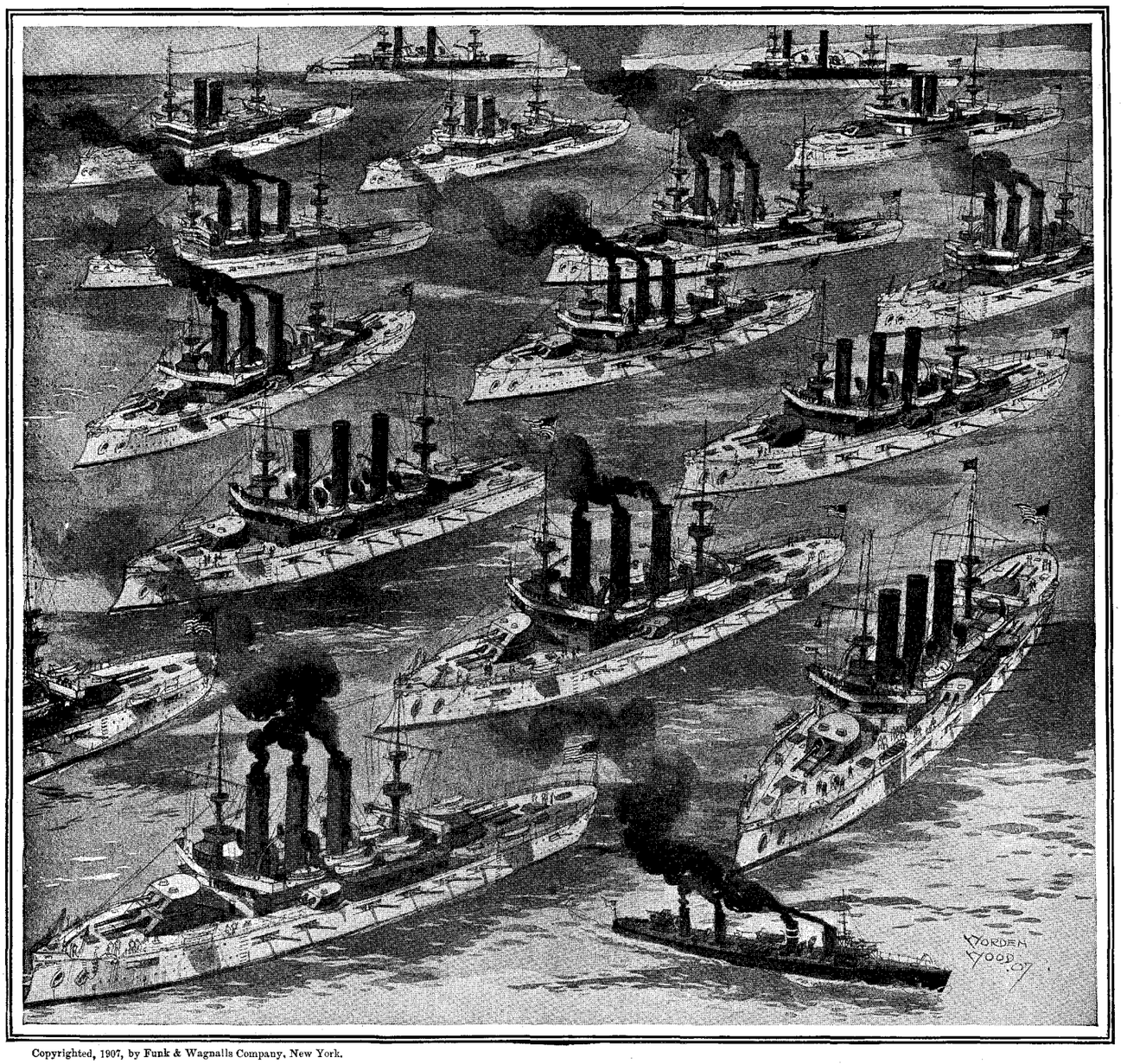

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"KENTUCKY." "KEARSARGE."
"ALABAMA." "ILLINOIS." "OHIO."
"MISSOURI." "MAINE." "VERMONT."
"KANSAS." "VIRGINIA." "MINNESOTA."
"RHODE ISLAND." "NEW JERSEY." "CONNECTICUT."
"GEORGIA."
"LOUISIANA."
DESTROYER.

THE BATTLE-SHIPS THAT ARE GOING TO THE PACIFIC.

ment of the new plans of the Department of Justice with reference to the holding up of shipments in interstate commerce. The attack on the Tobacco Trust was wholly unexpected, and, in the judgment of many persons, has been exceedingly ill-timed, even if it were in itself a desirable mode of proceeding. That it is not such is the avowed opinion of many of the best students of trust problems here.

"It is pointed out that section 6 of the Federal Antitrust Act, which is now invoked as authority for this scheme, was intended to provide a means of proceeding in these cases where a combination had been definitely deemed to be illegal and where it was necessary to apply some method of preventing it from continuing its violation of the law and of the orders of Federal courts. That it was ever intended to be used in the way now attempted is seriously questioned.

"It is the belief of those who are following the matter that the continuance of the policy now indicated by the Department of Justice would, if permitted by the courts, give the Attorney-general practically all authority in breaking up almost any business he might desire. This is due to the fact that the court has ruled that the Sherman Act does not apply in its prohibition solely to unreasonable contracts, but also to these which in themselves are reasonable contracts in restraint of trade. With this inclusive ruling it is possible to get almost any combination decided illegal.

"If with this assurance of support and success in his operations an attorney-general can go ahead and hold up the movement of goods in interstate trade, relying on the practical certainty that he will be sustained, he can, it is said, do about as he pleases with the business of the country, and is given the same control over the property which he has sought to obtain over the machinery of business through his application for receivership."

A SELF-SUSTAINING FLEET—The illustration on this page shows the types and armaments of the sixteen battle-ships which are preparing for the much-discust practise cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific. According to a Washington dispatch the

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fleet has never been tested under such conditions as will confront it on the long trip around South America. For one thing, it has never before had to be self-sustaining for so long a period, and it is pointed out that on the Pacific coast, where navy-yard accommodation is extremely limited, the efficiency of the repair-ships will be thoroughly tested. The following interesting information in regard to provisioning the fleet appears in *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington):

"It is planned to make the fleet self-sustaining as far as possible during the 130 days' cruise. This will be effected by stocking the storerooms of the ships to their maximum capacity and fitting out the provision-ships with all that they may carry. The fleet will make three ports of call, Rio, Valparaiso, and Callao, but it is not contemplated that at any of those places will very much be purchased for the ships. Indeed, it would be quite out of the question to obtain supplies for the 15,000 men of the fleet. The original schedule of supplies has been changed in some particulars, it having been found that not as much material was needed as at first thought. The original estimate of one million pounds of beef has been cut to 750,000 pounds, for instance. The high prices of some of the provisions will probably require a further revision of the list, while the difficulties of carrying certain supplies, such as vegetables and eggs, will compel the naval authorities to resort to various devices to furnish those articles of diet and defeat the influences of the climate. It will not be possible to carry enough potatoes for the whole trip, and the deficiency will be made up by dehydrated vegetables, the experiments with which have been favorably reported. It may be necessary to ship supplies to the Isthmus, where they will be called for by the provision-ships on the trip north in the Pacific. The supply of eggs has been cut down to 10,000 dozen, and the remaining quantity desired will be represented by a powdered variety of that edible, four ounces of the material equaling a dozen eggs."

THE INTERNATIONAL SKY REGATTA

ALTHO public interest, fired by the great dirigible military air-ships recently adopted by Germany, France, and England, and even more by rumors of approaching success in solving the practical problems of the aeroplane, has been largely diverted from the type of balloon which took part in the international race for the Bennet cup last week, as a sporting event this race caught the attention and stirred the imagination of the whole country. Perhaps, as *The Herald* claims, it is to the adoption of ballooning as a sport that the great progress on the practical side of aeronautics is chiefly due. Thus the balloon regatta at St. Louis, by stimulating general interest and by showing that ballooning is not as perilous as commonly supposed, may prove to be something more than the greatest sporting event of its kind this country has ever witnessed.

The so-called "race" was really a test of the staying powers of the nine contesting balloons, the victory going to the one landing farthest from the starting-point. The German balloon *Pommern* won the race, alighting at Bradley Park, half a mile south of Asbury Park, N. J., after having been in the air forty hours. This point, according to figures supplied by the War Department, is 876¾ miles from St. Louis. A French balloon, the *L'Isle de France*, came to earth near Herbertsville, N. J., 870¾ miles from the starting-point, after drifting for forty-four hours. The other countries represented were England and the United States, the English balloon falling behind all its competitors with a flight of only 375 miles, while the two American balloons made excellent showings, the *America* landing at Patuxent, Md., and the *United States* at Caledonia, Ont., 735¾ and 625¼ miles from the starting-place. Five of the balloons reached the Atlantic seaboard. It has been noted with some amused interest by the press that the most northerly course of all was taken by the *United States*, whose pilot, Major Henry B. Hersey, was to have been the companion of Walter Wellman in his projected air-ship voyage to the North Pole. Oscar Erbsloeh, pilot of the winning *Pommern*, is quoted as follows in the New York *Sun*:

"Our highest speed was thirty miles an hour and the lowest ten. The average you might call about twenty-two miles an hour. We never soared higher than 10,000 feet and often dropt to talking distance with persons on the ground.

"The nights, as a usual thing, were bitter cold, and, on the other hand, when we were up high the sun's rays were so hot that we had to bandage our heads with wet cloths."

When the *Pommern* landed she had fifteen bags of ballast left, and, according to her pilot, gas enough to carry her another five hundred miles. "This international race," says J. F. McCoy, pilot of the *America*, "will show the Government how far behind it is in aeronautics, and it ought to have beneficial results in awakening government officials." He points out that some of the foreign

LIVELY TIMES IN THE BALLOON BELT.
Tying down their property.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SPEAKING OF BALLOONING—
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

BALLOONING—ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE.

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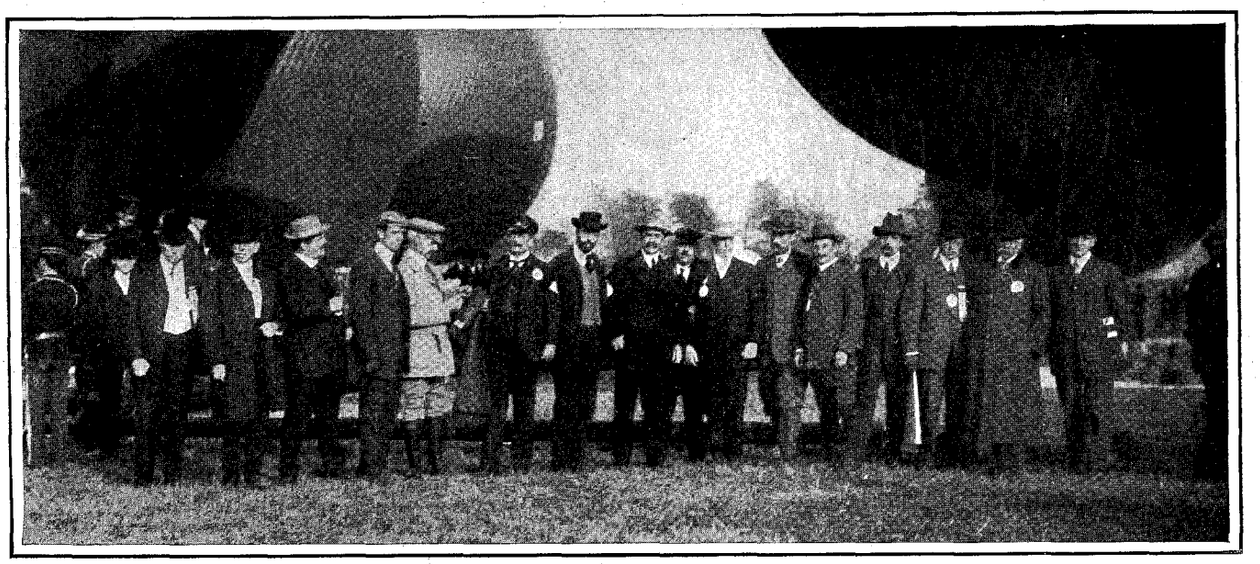

A GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTS AT ST. LOUIS.

From left to right of the page they are: 1, name unknown; 2, unknown; 3, Alan Hawley, pilot of the *St. Louis*, and winner, by a flight of 710 miles, of the Lahm Cup, which had been captured only a few days before by Chandler and McCoy in balloon *No. 10;* 4, A. F. Atherholt, of the *United States;* 5, Major H. B. Hersey, pilot of the same balloon; 6, unknown; 7, A. Post, who accompanied Hawley; 8, J. C. McCoy, of the *America;* 9, Charles J. Glidden, official timekeeper; 10, C de F. Chandler, pilot of the *America;* 11, G. Brewer, pilot of the English *Lotus II.;* 12, Baron Abercron, pilot of the German *Dusseldorf;* 13 Charles Levee, of the French *Anjou;* 14, unknown; 15, unknown; 16, Leo Stevens.

contestants had more than a hundred ascensions to their credit, while his experience was limited to twenty ascensions and Major Hersey's to ten. Ballooning as an international sport, thinks the Baltimore *American*, has come to stay. For straightaway distance flight, says the New York *World*, the old-fashioned round balloon, which has remained essentially unchanged for three-quarters of a century, is beyond present threat of rivalry. The record distance for the elongated motor-propelled type, which has the great advantage of at least partial dirigibility, is only two hundred and twenty miles. Yet, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks, the fact that the nine balloons which set out almost simultaneously from St. Louis have made landings as widely apart as Ontario and Virginia would argue that, even without steering apparatus of any kind, the route of a balloon may be largely determined by utilizing the different strata of air currents. In this connection *The World* explains the important part played by ballast in such flights. We read:

"Should they [the balloonists] decide by study of the clouds that there is a stronger current higher up, ballast must be paid out and the balloon rises. If rain falls, ballast is put out rapidly to keep the balloon afloat. If rain ceases and the sun shines, the drying of the balloon and the warming of the gas send it up again and gas must be allowed to escape. Another rain and the process is repeated. Even the passing of a cloud above the balloon costs a little ballast. In the end the sand-bags and the gas-envelop become flabby, and safety counsels descent."

"The sight of the great bubbles, each with two human lives depending on its precarious permanence, gave an understandable thrill to the crowds that watched the start from St. Louis," remarks the New York *Times*, which goes on to say that the perils of ballooning proper are generally exaggerated, altho "aerial journeys made with a fire-breathing engine suspended just under the big bag of highly inflammable gas are quite another matter." *The Sun*, which claims that ballooning "is not as risky an amusement as automobiling," says:

"Balloonists have been blown out to sea and drowned, others have been dashed to the earth in storms, and still others struck by lightning and killed, but the tragic ascents have been few, and ballooning is comparatively a safe recreation. The Aero Club of Paris has a record of several thousand ascents and no fatalities."

Glancing at the general aspects of this latest international race, the Springfield *Republican* makes the following comment:

"What practical value the ordinary balloon, blown about at the pleasure of the winds, once possest has been taken from it by the development of the dirigible balloon, while in the opinion of many, if not most, students we are on the threshold of the development of the real flying-machine; that is, of the machine which, tho heavier than air, will yet be able to achieve sustained flight.

"Ballooning is considerably over a century old. It rendered one of its most conspicuous services nearly ten years before the end of

THE WINNING TEAM,

Oscar Erbsloeh and Henry H. Clayton in the basket of the German balloon *Pommern*, which won the international cup race by a flight of 876¾ miles in forty hours.

the eighteenth century. The invention of the balloon by the brothers Montgolfier in 1783 is familiar. . . . . .

"The ordinary balloon of to-day is, in theory at least, no improvement over the early products of the French Revolution, and, except for our greater knowledge of the currents of the air, could accomplish little more than they did. Where the real

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progress has been made, and a new field of practical advantage opened up, has been in the development of the dirigible self-propelling balloon or air-ship. The perfection of the explosive gas-engine, giving high power with marvelously small weight, has made such air-ships possible."

Later events of the week at St. Louis included a race between dirigible balloons around a three-mile triangular course, which was won by the *Beachey* in 4 minutes and 40 seconds.

It is to the driven aeroplanes, however, or to some other form of flying-machine heavier than the air, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, that we are to look for the twentieth-century conquest of the air. "Ballooning," it says, "is an interesting pastime, but it means very little in the solution of this great problem, save in so far that by accustoming men to flights in the air it develops a band of specialists who are ready to try conclusions in a treacherous medium with an uncertain mechanism." Have our recent experiments, asks the St. Louis *Republic*, advanced us toward the time when a man, "with his own private aeroplane, aerodrome, orthopter, or other gasless flying-machine, may start from the roof of the St. Louis sky-scraper which holds his office, and reach his suburban home in Missouri, Illinois, or perhaps Indiana or Kentucky in time for his evening meal"?

STOPPING A STRIKE BY INJUNCTION

THE labor papers are indignant at the latest instance of "government by injunction," in which Judge A. C. Thompson, of Cincinnati, restrains the officials of the International Pressmen's Union from ordering or inciting a strike against the United Typothetæ of America, and restrains the union from taking a vote on the subject of a strike. Some editors seem to be under the impression that the men themselves are forbidden to quit work, but this seems to be an error. The order declares that the officers of the union are enjoined

"from calling or instituting strikes or advising, aiding, and assisting in the calling or instituting of any strike against the business of the said members of said Typothetæ, or any of them, for their refusal or the refusal of any of them to institute an 'eight-hour day' in their respective businesses prior to January 1, 1909, or the 'closed shop' in their respective businesses at any time."

The basis of the injunction is the fact that the union has a contract with the employers to work at the present wages and hours until January 1, 1909, and the court restrains the union officials from any action tending to a violation of the contract. One employer is quoted as saying:

"I am glad that this question has been settled, as it concerns every employer of labor who makes an agreement with a union. Employers must live up to agreements. Why not a union? If this case had been decided against us it would have meant that there was no use in making an agreement with a labor organization in the future, as there could have been no guaranty that it would have been kept."

The Chicago *Socialist* makes this warm comment:

"A set of national officers, who have since been repudiated by the membership, signed a three years' contract for a nine-hour day. The court holds that this contract is binding upon the entire membership and that, if the organization gathers a strike fund, or seeks to pay out strike benefits, those so doing can be punished by fine and imprisonment.

"Perhaps the full meaning of this decision may not be grasped from this bald statement.

"It has always been a fundamental principle of the wage system that a man could not sell himself into slavery. All wage contracts have always been held to be civil contracts, and no remedy has been provided for their rupture by either party save through a civil suit for damages.

"If this were not so every period of panic would undoubtedly see thousands of workingmen and women selling themselves into chattel slavery for life for the security of a living. Such contracts have frequently been made by individuals, either for life or a long term of years, but the courts have always held that such contracts were null and void.

"This decision of the Cincinnati judge, however, declares not only that a man, but that a whole body of men, may not simply sell THEMSELVES, but may BE SOLD BY OTHERS INTO SLAVERY.

"If the officers of a union can bind the members for three years, why not for ten, or twenty, or for life? Under this decision if the officials of a union can be bribed or deceived into contracting away the liberty of their members, and that contract CAN NEVER BE REPUDIATED BY THOSE WHO ARE SOLD, THEN CHATTEL SLAVERY IS REESTABLISHED."

The Worker (Socialist, New York) records an injunction in Vermont restraining a union from interfering with strike-breakers, and another in Minnesota forbidding a boycott, and says:

"The list of injunctions against labor organizations which we report on our first page this week ought to be enough to convince every thinking workingman—and, for that matter, every thinking man of any class who is not willing to see the triumph of despotism in America—that the only hope for defending old liberties is resolutely to demand new liberties to be added to them, to declare emphatically at the ballot-box for economic freedom to supplement political freedom.

"The injunctions issued in Vermont and in Minnesota are outrageous enough, in all conscience—the one forbidding a striker even to ask another workman not to take his place, and the other forbidding workingmen to unite in refusing to handle materials made under conditions injurious to their class. But these are mild in comparison with the order issued against the Pressmen's Union. In this case a judge assumes to say to some thousands of organized workingmen that they shall be bound by a contract which they never ratified, an agreement provisionally signed by their agents under the well-understood condition that it should not be valid without their express approval, and which they expressly disapproved when it was submitted to them. Our judges are strong on the 'sacred right of free contract' when it is a question of enforcing contracts in favor of the owners of property. But they lose sight of the very essence of contract—the mutual consent of both parties—when it suits the interests of the employing class to have them do so. The defendants of capitalism have never tired of describing union officers as tyrannizing over the rank and file of the organized men. But just so soon as capitalist interests demand it, the courts are ready to vest union officers with authority to bind the rank and file by contracts which the rank and file have voted to reject.

"The only effective answer to these injunctions, the only guaranty of the right of workingmen to form and maintain democratic and peaceable organizations, will be a striking increase in the Socialist vote."

The daily press make little or no comment on these injunctions.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PEACE reigns in Cuba—some days for hours at the time.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE returns from Shanghai indicate that Taft will run strong in the Manchu provinces.—*Detroit News.*

THERE is no doubt that Wall Street extended to Mr. Heinze a characteristic welcome.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE temporary stringency felt in Wall Street will be relieved as soon as the star ball-players begin to buy stocks.—*Detroit News.*

THE Philander Knox Presidential boom is conducting itself in keeping with the modesty of its Quaker ancestry.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A SCIENTIST claims that the north pole is moving south. Now we know what Wellman is really waiting for.—*New York Commercial.*

BIG Bill Taft is a standing contradiction of the laws of perspective. The farther away he goes the bigger he looks.—*New York Evening Mail.*

RUMORS of an impending war with the United States do not prevent the Japanese from calmly preparing for an international exposition at Tokyo or from ordering three hundred and sixty-five locomotives at Pittsburg.—*Florida Times-Union.*

WHY should the postal name of Stamboul, where the President met the bear, be changed to "Roosevelt"? The Turks are brave soldiers. They have swung the big stick seven hundred years. They frown on race suicide. They despise mollycoddles and weaklings. Stamboul is their capital.—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WILL GERMANISM PREDOMINATE IN AMERICA?

WHILE the rumor that the Kaiser will send a fleet to protect our Atlantic seaboard, while our Navy is "exercising" around the Horn and back, was a canard, yet it is no canard that the German Emperor feels a keen sympathy with the kindred spirit that occupies the White House, and the German press go still farther and aver that the link that binds America and Germany is something more than the friendship between an American President and a European sovereign. As a matter of fact, says the *Koelnische Zeitung*, an organ said to be inspired by the German Government, the Germans in the United States are the predominant element as representing culture, science, and social and political ideals in this country. Carl Schurz is instanced as one of the ruling spirits whose eyes were always on his native land, which was to him the model of every good in public and private life. It is, however, only lately, says the paper cited, that Germany has been "by merit raised to this eminence." Thus we read:

"The term 'German' in the United States has had a different significance at different times. In the lifetime of Carl Schurz it represented the highest ideal of what was good, an ideal after which even the American was striving. Germans in his day were welcomed to all the political privileges of the young republic. Times afterward changed. It was no longer political dissatisfaction that drove the Germans to cross the sea, but the commercial depression that reigned in the labor market of their country. Hence the social standing of those who emigrated to America in later days appeared to be of a different order. The number of these emigrants was multiplied a thousandfold, but the social gap that separated them from those who led the army of American immigrants increased in still greater degree. The immigrants applied themselves indeed to the business activities of their new fatherland as no other nationality has done, but they proved false to the traditions of German culture. Their materialism, want of taste, and lazy sottishness, their political crudeness and ignorance reduced them to the second or third rank in the great political world of the Union, and rendered them the ready object of political caricature. It is not too much to say, what any visitor to the United States of to-day may verify for himself, that these days are now gone forever."

The writer proceeds to remark that the improvement in the morale of German-Americans springs from the fact that they always keep their eye on their native land, a land that leads the world in science and civilization. The foreigner who crosses the Atlantic must notice this. Of such a foreign visitor this writer declares:

"He will be surprized on perceiving with what keen appreciation, with what admiration, the development of the new Germany, of the Empire, is watched in America. As in the forties of the last century, so now it is the upper classes of Germany and America who find themselves in sympathetic accord, and it is not so much political as commercial and intellectual interests that bind them one to another. The second emigrational era of which we have spoken was characterized by the sending to America of uneducated peasants from 'darkest' Germany to toil in the factories and on the farms of their new home. But this kind of emigration has happily almost ceased since Germany has been forced to invite immigration to her own territory. The emigrants who now pass from Germany to the United States are the pioneers in the latter country of commercial, scientific, and artistic progress. In this matter there is indeed an interchange between both sides of the Atlantic in the work of promoting intellectual advance, and this intercourse has its highest expression in the appointment of 'exchange-professors,' which, it is well known, had its inception in the mind of the Kaiser. It is not impossible that the schools of both countries will derive their best and ablest teachers from such an interchange of Germans and Americans."

The writer dwells upon the work of Professor Burgess in Berlin, and remarks that his successor, President Butler, writes that he "was twice invited to dinner by the Kaiser." From the great national melting-pot of the Union, Germanism will come out as the largest alloy in the ingot. To quote his words:

"In a country like America, where the nations are flung into a common crucible, that people will eventually be predominant which knows how to preserve its original race characteristics. Any day may bring Germanism in America into the peril from which School Commissioner Guggenheimer delivered it by providing that his native language should be taught in the public schools. May there never be wanting a man like him to maintain for his countrymen the weight and influence which their numbers and importance should command. There was never a time more favorable than the present for the proclamation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, of Germany as the model and pattern to be copied by the American Republic."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR CHINA

AFTER years of turmoil and foreign aggression, China at last thinks she sees a prospect of peace. For some time it has been hard for her to see who was her friend and who her foe, and

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ACCORD.

"We will pledge ourselves merely to strive for the protection (and money) of our little friends." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

she has been led to distrust her lively neighbor Japan and to think that the "Yellow Devils" are almost as bad as the "White Devils" of Europe and America. At last, it appears, she has found rest for her soul. China formerly had peace because she was remote and forgotten. Now she has every guaranty of tranquillity because she is remembered in all the conventions and treaties which England, France, Russia, and Japan have drawn up with regard to the territories of the Far East. She should no longer be suspicious of any one, declares *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), for all the nations, in spite of the ludicrous failure of the Peace Conference at The Hague, are bent on peace. As the journal cited declares:

"For the time being China is surrounded by a ring fence of agreements and, without the consent of the signatory Powers, China can not be attacked. She is, therefore, at liberty to devote her attention to the internal position. There is no need whatever

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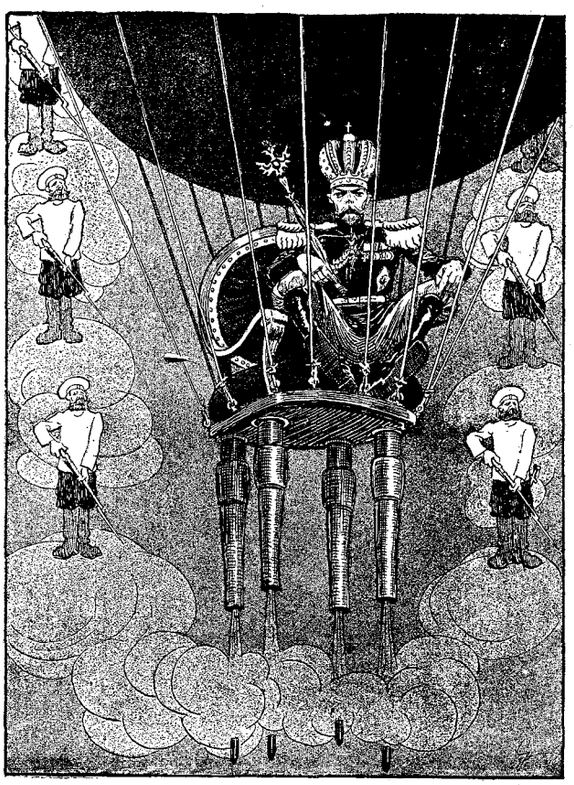
for her to be suspicious, as some of her sons apparently are, of the intentions of all or any of the Powers thus surrounding her. Their one desire is peace. Nothing but the stress of circumstances too grave to be denied would induce either of these signatory Powers to draw the sword just now. The position of China at the present moment, therefore, is a far better one in this respect than it was some fifty years ago. Then in addition to the hungry pirates within her own borders she had mortally offended Great Britain and France, who were threatening her on her coasts and through her Southern provinces, while Russia, taking advantage of the opportunity, was beginning to make her presence felt along the Northern frontier. Then the situation could not have been much worse. Only by chance or the decrees of fate could China, as she then was, maintain her independence. Now if she loses her position it will be her own fault."

VINDICATION OF THE SECOND DOUMA

AS the whole history of the second Russian parliament has been more or less of a mystery to foreigners, many will welcome, on the eve of the election of the third Douma, a notable



THE ADMIRAL OF THE AERIAL FLEET.
The next refuge of Nicholas.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

article by Professor Milyoukov in *The Contemporary Review* (London), in which he undertakes to show why the second Douma was dissolved and to vindicate its character as a practical and industrious body of legislators whose labor promised to check revolution and to cure the ills of the Russian people. He says that the facts he enumerates are taken from "a report drawn up by the leading party in the Douma, the Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, and addrest to the party congress, to the electors, and to the whole country." This party, he declares, tried, amid all the "turmoil of the revolutionary struggle," to secure what the people wanted "by peaceful methods of parliamentary action." But their efforts were balked by the Revolutionists, who tried to make the Douma "a center and a basis for revolutionary agitation," and by the Absolutists, who dreaded "the triumph of representative government." On the relative strength of these parties he says:

"The representatives of the two tendencies I have named were numerically far stronger than the Cadets in the second Douma. The Cadets, with their adherents and the Poles, numbered about one hundred and fifty, while about two hundred members, including the peasants, belonged to the Revolutionary Extremists, and about one hundred to the Absolutist Extremists. Both Absolutists and Revolutionary Extremists appealed to the physical force of the people; the latter in order to bring about complete democracy, the former in order to secure a restoration of autocracy. These two anticonstitutional wings were the bane of the second Douma and the chief cause of its constitutional weakness."

The insincerity of the Russian Government, or bureaucrary, complicated matters. The Douma had been summoned, but it was expected to act under dictation from above. When it refused, its doom was sealed. Professor Milyoukov goes into detail to show how comprehensive was the work which the delegates labored to accomplish. Committees on Labor, Ecclesiastical Matters, Finance, National Education, the Budget, the Agrarian Question, etc., sat night and day, and their reports were printed in a volume of four hundred pages. He closes this summary in the following words:

"I have felt obliged to dwell on the details of the Douma's legislative work in order to counteract the accusations by means of which Professor Maartens and others attempted to prepare European public opinion for the dissolution. The chief objection urged against the continued existence of the Douma was its inability to work. The reader can see for himself that such a reproach can only be explained as the outcome either of sheer ignorance or of premeditated calumny. The real cause of the Government's dissatisfaction with the Douma was the democratic spirit which inspired the whole of its legislative work. It certainly interfered with the class interests of what the Prime Minister called 'the upper 130,000,' a class which, strictly speaking, hardly exceeds the tenth of that number. I must remind the English reader that even if a law at variance with the interests of these 130,000—admitting, for a moment, the accuracy of the Premier's figures—had passed the Douma, it had yet to be accepted or rejected by the Council of State (a half-elected, half-nominated Upper House), discust in special Committees of Conciliation between the Douma and the Council of State, and finally sanctioned or vetoed by the Emperor."

The dissolution was followed by the autocratic promulgation of a new Electoral Act, and he points out that this new act of 1907 was passed in open violation of the "Fundamental Laws," which provide that the franchise can not be changed except by the Douma and the Council of State. In the new Electoral Act the state authorities surrendered to "a reactionary clique of nobles." Its chief characteristic, as compared with the act of 1904, is that it reverses the ratio of the landlord and peasant electors. The following table is given as illustrating the change in the numbers of electors chosen by the primary constituencies to elect their deputies in the provincial colleges:

	The Former Law, Dec. 24, 1905.	*The New Law, June 16, 1907.*
Landowners	1,949	2,594
Peasants	2,424	1,113
Inhabitants of cities and towns	1,347	1,308
Workingmen	176	112
Cossacks	111	34
Totals	6,007	5,161

He concludes with the following mournful words:

"Every unbiased reader will understand that the quiet legislative work of the Douma which I have described above must, if it had been suffered to reach its natural culmination, have restored complete tranquillity to the country. On the other hand, it is plain that the Government's violation of the law, and all the social consequences this violation implies, constitute fresh material for fierce civil dissension, and are likely to foster disorder anew and once more to bring ruin and disaster upon my unfortunate country. Where lies the responsibility for the present sad state of affairs—In the ill-will of the rulers? In the bad statesmanship of the governing body? In the mistakes of the leaders of the emancipatory movement? In a natural reaction against revolutionary excesses? Or in the combined action of all these causes? Perhaps I had better leave the reader to decide."

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GERMAN IDEAS OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN

THE interrogatory puzzle or problem of the American woman, including the "Gibson Girl" and the "Harrison Fisher Girl," is discust at some length by Max von Brandt in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart). Mr. von Brandt is a German writer of authority, and has served in many diplomatic capacities at home and abroad. He thinks that in this country several things conspire to render the mothers and daughters peculiar. They are singular both from a racial and social standpoint, and he endeavors, with true German thoroughness and ponderosity, to point out the things which distinguish our girls from those of his native land. He emphasizes the fact that he is speaking merely of those who are neither African, Chinese, nor Japanese in origin. He also excludes from his generalizations those of the Latin and other races who form colonies in the United States and never blend completely with the population. He calculates that there are some 32,641,781 American women of the class he designates, and with scientific punctilio tells us:

"In the United States there exist Americanized strata of population derived from the early immigrants, English, Dutch, French, Spanish, German, Danish, and Scandinavian. The newest additions, of whom the majority are Russians, Poles, Austrians, and Italians, can not be reckoned as American women. The influence of America has not entered into the flesh and blood of such. But even when the class of the American woman is thus defined it is impossible to point to a typical American girl, such as would anywhere be recognizable. The 'Gibson Girl' is merely a type of young women often met with, such as the still more modern 'Harrison Fisher Girl' so recently appearing in the lighter literature of the land. In reality the American women are as specialized by descent, education, locality, and climate as are the dwellers in separate provinces of other countries. Every American man, and still more every American woman, are different from each other according as they live in New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, New Orleans, or other cities, just as the Germans are, according as they live in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, or Munich."

While the American woman thus varies in type so that the dress, voice, and countenance of a Boston culturist are distinct from the pork-packer's child of Chicago, the French creole of New Orleans, or the aristocrat of New Amsterdam descent, yet all these American girls have certain common characteristics, which Mr. von Brandt specifies as follows:

"There are, however, two peculiarities to be found in American girls. Whether born or merely brought up in America, they evidence the same independence of judgment, and the same complete self-reliance. It is hard to say whether this is the result of the education in public schools and in the coeducation of colleges, or in their freedom from that condition of legal and social subserviency to which the gentler sex is doomed in older countries. It is with us most frequently the case that the female members of the family are occupied with providing for and looking to the future, while the men are making provision for the present, its needs and its expenses. Such a thing is inconceivable in the United States. Here the number of girls and women who make their own living is ever increasing."

Then the writer goes into statistics and shows that women are not supplanting men in money-making occupations. Only eighteen per cent. of American women work for wages. He thinks that coeducation is getting a setback in the United States and that girls, even in female colleges, learn little else than independence and the love of liberty. To quote his words:

"It can not be doubted that the life led by young girls in colleges and universities is nothing more than what the Americans call 'having a good time,' a time, however, which they gladly give up on any opportunity of obtaining an occupation. More frequently than in Germany do women employees and factory workers leave a present place for better wages in a distant town in the South or West."

He concludes by reviewing the question of "race suicide," due, he thinks, to "the love of a free life, the self-will, the hatred of responsibility, of the cares of a household, which distinguish the American girl." This same spirit accounts, he declares, for the frequency of divorce, one out of every ten weddings ending by the legal separation of man and wife.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUGGESTION FOR JAPANESE EMIGRATION—It seems strange that the Japanese have become so fascinated with Western civilization and Western thought that they think their most desirable home would be in the West, where, as *The Japan Weekly Gazette* (Yokohama) bluntly declares, "they are not wanted." In the mean time one section of the Japanese Archipelago, the Hokkaido, or Northern Circuit, including Yezo and the adjacent islands, is not populated to a degree that its natural resources seem to warrant. Why go abroad, asks *The Gazette*, when not only Korea and Manchuria, but Northern Japan itself, stand in need of active industrial exploitation? Of the material richness of the Hokkaido this journal speaks as follows:

"The vastness of its timber supply, including valuable hard woods that might be exported, and the fertility of its soil shown in the crops of clover, cereals, and vegetables of all sorts, proclaim

BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.

Strange that the representatives of both employ the same weapon in propagating their faith.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THEORIES AND FACTS.

GENERAL DRUDE—"It is extremely kind of our diplomats at The Hague to have sent us so noble an assurance of universal peace and the impossibility of future warfare."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

HUMAN NATURE WITH THE MASK OFF.

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it as a natural pasture-land and a paradise of diversified farming. An excellent hard coal is also found there. So far, the Hokkaido has only a million population, whereas it could easily sustain five or ten times that number. The present reluctance to colonize the section seems to be due solely to the lack of initiative on the part of Japanese. They are used to one kind of farming, chiefly the raising of rice, and to one kind of living, chiefly that possible in light clothing and unsubstantial buildings. The Hokkaido farmer and lumberer, on the other hand, must adapt himself to new agricultural conditions and new forms of life under a changed climate. If that were done, . . . the Japanese colonist would find in the Hokkaido the most remunerative field of labor anywhere in the world, and his wealth would go directly to enrich his own country and swell its trade, besides relieving the pressure of overpopulation in other sections."

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS TOWARD MILITARISM

THE imprisonment of Karl Liebknecht, a lawyer, for advocating antimilitarism, has raised the question how far European Socialism is pacifist. Mr. Liebknecht was arraigned at Leipsic on a charge of high treason because he had published a brochure in which he advocated a violent modification of the German Imperial Constitution, including the abolition of the standing army, by means of a universal strike among the soldiers, which practically would imply a military revolution. The accused is what is styled in English papers a "rabid Socialist," but August Bebel, the great German Socialist leader, when put on the witness-stand, remarked, as reported in his own paper, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin):

"The accused has engaged in an active antimilitarist campaign for the last three years. As a witness here, and as president of the Socialist party to which he belongs, I consider his method of proceeding unsound both in theory and practise, and by his proceedings his party have incurred the danger of appearing to be quixotic. It is for this reason that German Socialists have made up their minds to reject antimilitarism. They feel that their function is confined exclusively to the discussion of economic problems. At the late Socialistic Congress at Stuttgart I energetically opposed the antimilitarist motions both of Liebknecht and Hervé."

Thus the German Socialists, as represented by their able and brilliant leader, are opposed to antimilitarism and antipatriotism. The French Socialists are divided into two sections on these points, and the Socialists of Italy, according to a writer in the *Critica Sociale* (Rome), utterly repudiate the doctrines of Hervé. Writing in this Roman Socialist organ Prof. G. Andriulli sets out to define the meaning of antimilitarism, and remarks:

"If by this term is meant the desire to proportion the size of the military budget to the actual resources of the country, as is the wish of Socialists, the term is inexact. If absolute pacifism is intended, we have the theory of Hervé; if merely a wish for peace is meant, we have an antimilitarism common to the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, to the Socialists and the Conservatives. If the word involves the idea of no warlike intervention when aggression upon economic rights is confronted, the question has no reference to the existence of an army, but only to the purpose for which it is employed."

The Socialists of Italy wish rather to alter the conditions of military service than abolish the army, which they would consider a chimerical proposition. In the words of Mr. Andriulli:

"Italian Socialism waits for the day when the whole nation will be armed, a state of things which, while it puts an end to the present long service of professional soldiers, would not abolish the staff and commissioned officers, much less destroy the military spirit of the country. In short, we propose to reform the army, not destroy it. As the Socialist party in Italy aims at changing the tendency of the Government, the parliament, the municipality, yet can not rightly be called antigovernmental, antiparliamentary, or antimunicipal, so it is absurd, for an analogous reason, to call it antimilitarist.

"It is time that we give up all these 'antis,' which really have no meaning. The Socialist party is in no sense opposed to any institution, to any tendency, to any monarchy. Nor is it opposed to the army, but only to those obstacles, whatever they may be, which hinder the progress, economic and moral, of the working classes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

THE Government has vetoed the employment of Chinese labor for railway work. They seem to be imitating the San Francisco authorities.—*Tokyo Puck.*

ROOSEVELT is still fighting the trusts. Rockefeller has not yet met his fine of $30,000,000. We hear, however, that he is to pay in yearly instalments of $3.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE start of the American battle-ships for the Pacific coast will have to be delayed for two months owing to many of the vessels being wholly unfit to undertake such a long voyage. This bears out President Roosevelt's contention that it was absurd for Japan to be alarmed some little time ago.—*Punch* (London).

EUROPE, THE SICK WOMAN.—The old quack doctress of the world is in an alarming condition of health, and so, like a sick child, fumbles with such toys as the Peace Conference, and the Convention of Algeciras, meetings of ambassadors, interviews between chancellors and sovereigns, all of which are mere make-believes.—*Fischietto.*

CLEMENCEAU AS A PLAYWRIGHT.—The sad news reaches us from Brescia that Clemenceau's one-act play, the "Veil of Luck," was a failure. Even worse news comes about a longer piece played in Morocco. Not only is it uncertain whether the first act has been finished, but it is doubted whether there will be any end at all to the whole drama.—*Kladderadatsch.*

"WE have received the following spicy analysis of British civilizing procedures in Africa, from a young Egyptian from Tanta, who shows dramatic aptitudes. The title of his communication is

A TRAGEDY IN SIX ACTS.

Act 1.—The Missionary.
Act 2.—Whisky and Pale Ale.
Act 3.—The Maxim Gun.
Act 4.—A Newspaper.
Act 5.—Cricket and Football.
Act 6.—Death of the Last Aborigine.
Finis.—Band plays 'Rule, Britannia.' "—*The Egyptian Standard.*

AUTUMN AT THE HAGUE.

MARS—"The motions and proposals for peace at The Hague have fallen as flat and dead as autumn leaves. Let us at least stuff them into a pillow upon which Peace may slumber for another century."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHY THE QUEBEC BRIDGE WENT DOWN

IT is now certain, we are told by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 12), that the great Quebec bridge, which collapsed on August 29, owed its insufficient strength to the too great confidence of the engineers in their theoretical calculations. The writer then informs us that the bridge fell "because of the buckling of the bottom chords; the bottom chords buckled because the four ribs or webs of which each was built up were not sufficiently braced together to enable them to act as a whole." The point of original weakness he locates "in the left-hand bottom chord of the anchor-arm in the second panel out from the main pier." But, he continues:

"Subsequent detailed examinations of the wreck show that, simultaneously with the failure of the left-hand chord, the corresponding right-hand chord collapsed in a similar manner, being buckled into the form of the letter S. Furthermore, the later investigations have revealed the fact that the whole of the bottom-chord members had shown signs of weakness which were sufficiently disconcerting to cause comment and considerable anxiety among the workmen on the bridge. Of this there seems now to be no doubt whatever. Evidently, at the time of the disaster, the various struts, posts, and chords throughout the whole bridge, but particularly the chords, were suffering from overstrain and were trembling on the verge of collapse. It was merely some local action that caused the break to happen just where it did. Probably there were a score of other compressive members which might have failed as readily as this one.

"At the same time, we are confronted with the significant fact that, regarding the tension-members, that is, the eye-bars, there had never been any anxiety whatever on the part of the erecting gangs; everybody connected with the bridge, from riveters up to chief engineer, being perfectly satisfied that these members were standing well up to their work."

The manner of collapse is explained by the writer by employing as an illustration an ordinary cane, used to support the body. The cane begins to yield by bending or "buckling" in the middle, and if held firmly at this point it will support a greater weight than otherwise. The bridge-chords were composed of parallel steel plates, and to prevent their buckling these plates were held parallel by steel lattice-work. This, the writer asserts, was not strong enough, but tore apart, allowing the plates to bend and give way. In an editorial entitled "The Formula and the Testing Machine," the same paper recommends that actual tests be substituted for calculation in the future, even where the tests would involve great expense. It says:

"The Quebec bridge was the victim of a too blind faith in the formula. This primarily. Possibly it was the victim of the unwise practise of permitting the successful contractor for a bridge to work out the details of the design himself. We understand that the contract for this bridge was taken for a fixt sum. If so, this obviously imposed upon the engineer who developed the plans the task of keeping down the sum total of material in the bridge to the lowest possible figure compatible with safety. . . . . .

"Among the many lessons taught by this catastrophe, the one which stands out preeminently is that some of our bridge engineers have been placing an altogether too implicit faith in the commonly accepted formula for compression-members, and also that they have been too anxious to practise economy of materials. . . . . .

"Does it not look as tho the time has arrived when, in view of the enormous interests involved, Congress should appropriate funds for the institution of such a plant, in which tests, even as costly as these, could be carried out? The testing of large-sized bridge-members would form only a part of the work which such a plant would accomplish. The rapid development of concrete construction, for instance, has brought in its train a number of problems which call for immediate investigation. Evidence of this is afforded by the many failures of armored concrete which are continually occurring. It is positively appalling to think of the number of buildings, factory chimneys, bridges, etc., which are being rushed up all over the country, and contemplate the fact that no small percentage of them embody inherent weakness either of design or construction, which may bring about their ultimate collapse. In the field of concrete-steel alone, a government plant of this kind would yield invaluable results. It is true that the Government is doing, and has done, a large amount of work of this character in plants of limited capacity, but the plan we advocate would call for a thoroughly comprehensive, well-equipped plant, presided over by a corps of civil engineers, permanently assigned to their positions, who would thus acquire that store of cumulative knowledge and proficiency which continued service in a special line such as this can alone insure."

SCIENTIFIC BURGLARY

THE ease with which thick plates of iron or steel may be severed with the oxyacetylene blowpipe has been described in these columns recently. The usefulness of this method in the business of burglary was not long in being demonstrated. United States Consul Thomas H. Norton, in a letter from Chemnitz, Germany, printed in *Machinery* (New York, October), records the exploits of a German burglar in which this device plays an important part. The Consul observes that builders and owners of safes will now have to take added precautions, and himself suggests some possible methods of protection against this new danger. While some of these are perhaps open to the objection that the cure is worse than the evil, they are at least worth considering. We read in part:

"Some large safes are so disposed that they are under frequent observation by watchmen looking through windows. Usually this observation is confined to the doors of bank vaults or the like, altho in the case of the globular safes it practically extends to all exposed sides. In the greater majority of cases existing safes would offer next to no difficulty to a skilful cracksman if able to work without being seen. It is evident that owners will be forced henceforth to adopt such measures as will reduce to a minimum all possibilities of access to free-standing, movable safes, or the hidden sides of safes embedded in cement or masonry.

"Manufacturers of safes will, on the contrary, be impelled to fight the scientific burglar with his own weapons. In somewhat the same fashion by which time-locks prevent the opening of the lock of a safe during certain hours, it will be comparatively easy to introduce into safe construction chemico-mechanical devices which, during a limited time, would render it either fatal or physically impossible to remain in the vicinity of a safe or vault, were the walls or doors tampered with to such an extent as to allow access to the interior. By the use of a very simple form of apparatus containing potassium cyanid and sulfuric acid, a robber would expose himself to the deadly fumes of prussic acid.

"Less dangerous, through possibilities of accident to those regularly using a safe, would be the employment of substances crippling a safe-blower or forcing him to an instantaneous retreat. The volatilization of a few drops of ethyl-dichlor-acetate would cause such profuse and persistent weeping that one in the neighborhood would be temporarily blinded if he persisted in remaining. The breaking of a tube of liquid ammonia would render immediate withdrawal imperative under peril of suffocation. Several similar compounds are at the service of constructors. Eventually the daring burglar, with sufficient scientific training, might venture to face the unknown dangers of a safe well provided with more or less effective neutralizing agents for the concealed possibilities of defense; but certainly for some time, at slight expense, effective protection can be devised against the attack of the scientific cracksman with his portable oxyacetylene blowpipe."

On these suggestions the editor of *Machinery* comments as follows:

"Some of the measures suggested would be more dangerous to safe-users than common prudence would permit, and as for all it

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is scarcely necessary for us to say that the ingenuity displayed by safe-breakers would probably enable them to readily overcome every one of the obstacles suggested, for the Consul has practically admitted it already."

A RAILWAY HUNG ON CABLES

AN interesting use of a cableway to support a temporary track used in making a fill across a marsh is described in *Engineering News* (New York, October 10). The writer notes that altho the suspended cableway with traveling bucket is a standard method of making long, inaccessible railway fills, a cableway has rarely been used as the framework on which to lay a track for the carrying of dump-cars. The railroad on which this method was used in two places is the Lake Erie & Pittsburg Railroad, now under construction from Cleveland to Pittsburg. We read:

"Altho the same general principle was utilized in each one of these examples, the local conditions were different and the details of construction were independently solved. The first was made over a deep marsh of too soft a nature for the maintenance of a pile trestle, and the described method was adopted only after several other schemes had failed; the second fill was over a deep gorge with good solid foundations, and the cableway was adopted primarily because it seemed to be the cheapest and most efficient method.

"About twenty-five miles south of Cleveland . . . the line of the new railroad crosses a swamp on an embankment from 25 to 33 feet high and 1¼ miles in length. The bottom lands across which the line is located are used for raising celery and are overlaid by a black, decomposed vegetable soil, incapable of sustaining any material weight. Soundings showed the greater part of the ground to have a mud crust about 15 feet thick, then quicksand for 15 feet, then 10 feet of soft clay overlying the hard blue-clay bottom. At intervals the mud crust was only 15 feet thick, and under it was a heavy underground-stream flow so great that the water spurted several feet out of the sounding-pipes. These subterranean lakes were so numerous as to make impracticable the ordinary methods of filling."

Two unsuccessful attempts at crossing were made; one by laying track on a trestle built on a foundation of crossed timbers and brush, and another by constructing a pile trestle on the ordinary plan. In both cases the track sank into the mud, and the cable scheme was tried as a last resort. Says the writer:

"Two 1⅝-inch steel cables, about 5 feet center to center, were stretched from an anchorage in the fill already made, over the nearest bent of the pile trestle remaining and on to the farther bents, to which the other end was anchored. Upon these cables ties were fastened, . . . and a track laid upon which the loaded cars were pushed and dumped, one at a time, at the end of the fill. The first span used was over 200 feet, covering the hole into which the trestle had sunk and which was at this time a pond of water 175 feet long and 14 feet deep. On account of the large span made necessary by the impossibility of driving a trestle bent in this pond, the sag in the cable was very great, and the instability of the cars quite marked. This, together with the great depth of the fill, necessitated the constant jacking of the track under the fill.

"As soon as this sink-hole was crossed a large trestle bent was erected, and the long span decreased by guy supports and timber grillage blocks. The material deposited in this hole (25,000 cubic yards in a month) shoved ahead and completely carried away the remaining portion of the pile trestle which was serving as forward anchorage for the cableway. Timber towers were then built ahead and blocked up and skidded forward as the work progressed. This is the manner in which the work is now being carried on. Permanent towers, founded on piles, have been erected far ahead of the work to act as anchorages, and the movable towers are used as supports for the cableway."

In the second place where cables are being used there is a deep gorge with solid bottom, but calculation showed that the cable method would be cheaper than the ordinary plan, saving about $1,700, or more than half the cost.

Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

A VIEW OF THE FILL.

CARS FILLING EMBANKMENT FROM CABLEWAY.

POISON FOODS

UNDER this somewhat sensational heading an interesting classification of foods is made in a recent number of *McClure's* by Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Dr. Hutchinson's title would appear to mean simply that nearly all kinds of food may disagree with the user and that some kinds are almost sure to disagree. What we call the great staple foods of the world are those that in the long experience of mankind have been found not to be injurious at any time; tho Dr. Hutchinson informs his readers in a foot-note that even beefsteak or wheat flour may act like a poison to some people, so that it would seem that we may not hastily exclude any food-stuff from the injurious class. Dr. Hutchinson writes:

"The utmost that can be said in the way of generalization is that certain great food-staples have proved themselves within the age-long experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility, and other beneficial qualities, and a smaller proportion of undesirable properties, than any others. These, through an exceedingly slow and gradual process of the survival of the fittest, have come to form the staples of food in common use by the human race all over the world. It is really astonishing how comparatively few of them there are, when we come to consider them broadly: the flesh and the milk of three or four domesticated animals; the flesh of three or four, and the eggs of one species of domesticated birds; three great grains—wheat, rice, and maize—and a half-dozen smaller and much less frequent ones; one hundred or so species of fishes and shell-fish; two sugars; a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which—the potato and the manioc—are of real international importance; twenty or thirty fruits; forty of fifty vegetables—these make up two-thirds of the food-supply of the inhabitants of the world.

"Instead of wondering at the variety and profuseness of the human food-supply, the biologist is rather inclined to ejaculate with the London footman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton-chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed: 'Nothink but beef, mutton, and pork—pork, mutton, and beef. Hin my opinion, hit's 'igh time some new hanimal was inwented!'

"On looking into the matter further, one finds these various

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standard comestibles arranged in a sort of rough order of comparative importance which is singularly uniform all over the world. First come the staples, which group includes the mammalian meats, maize, wheat, or rice, butter or oil, sugar, and salt. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the money expended for food by every civilized race and most barbaric ones goes to purchase some combination of these great staples. Science has, of course, long ago vindicated the good sense of humanity's selection by showing that they contain the highest degree of fuel-value, digestibility, and freedom from injurious results that is to be had for the price —in most cases, indeed, at any price.

"Next comes a large group of accessory foods whose function it is to fill the gaps between the great staples, or to supply defects which may be present in the latter, or to break the monotony of a diet consisting too exclusively of these. Such are the green vegetables, the fruits and salads of every sort, the rarer and less nourishing kinds of meat, such as fowl, game, shell-fish, etc., cheese, milk, butter, and certain spices and condiments.

"Lastly, another rough group of largely ornamental foods, luxuries, relishes, stimulants to the appetite, or sources of pure enjoyment to the sense of taste or smell, such as flavorings and aromatics, tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, sweetmeats, sweet herbs, cordials, and rare delicacies generally."

Now for the "poison foods." They fall roughly, Dr. Hutchinson tells us, into three main groups: first, those which contain sufficient poisonous or irritating matter to make them generally unfit for human use; second, those that possess high nutritive value, but contain a small amount of poison or irritating matter, so that they can be taken only in moderate amounts; and, third, certain foods of low fuel-value, which act as acute poison to perhaps five to ten per cent. of the race, tho perfectly harmless, in ordinary amounts, to the remainder. The first group would seem not to consist of foods at all, but in some cases the removal of the poisonous element leaves a valuable nutrient, as in the case of the manioc, which is very poisonous until the juice is exprest. As an instance of the second class, Dr. Hutchinson cites the common bean, which disagrees with almost every one when taken in large amounts. Such foods may become staples with races that have become habituated to them for generations, but can never attain the universal use of wheat. Cheese, nuts, and certain fruits fall into this list. In the third class, called by the writer "casual criminals," are strawberries, cherries, and a great variety of other fruits, together with a long list of vegetables. Animal products in a sound state are seldom poisonous, tho shell-fish and very rarely eggs and milk must be included. Finally, stimulants, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, and alcohol, are typical members. Dr. Hutchinson ends his discussion as follows:

"The bearing of these considerations upon reform or exclusive dietaries is of interest. The economist and the vegetarian who, for utilitarian or humane or moral reasons, urge the substitution for meat of beans, peas, cheese, cornmeal, oatmeal, nuts, fruits, etc., are promptly baffled by the fact that these cheap and highly nutritious substances all contain elements which are poisonous or irritating to the average stomach when taken in excess of about one-third of the actual needs of the body, and, in the case of the fruits and vegetables, are markedly deficient in fuel-value in the amounts which can be sufficiently ingested or digested.

"The school of dietetic reformers who hold that food should be eaten raw also find themselves confronted by obstacles of this same character, in that they usually, either from obvious reasons or upon moral grounds, avoid the use of meat, and are thrown back upon the same great sources of vegetable proteid as the vegetarians —beans, nuts, cheese, etc.; moreover, they expose themselves to an ambuscade of other dangers, through the possibility of bacteriological contamination of their food. Indeed, the great bacteriologist Metchnikoff goes so far as to raise the banner of bacteriology against the use of any uncooked fruits, vegetables, or grains which can not show a spotless and unsullied pedigree from stem to mouth.

"To sum up, poison foods, while intensely individual in their action and at first sight little better than curiosities of dietetics, have exercised a profound influence on the menus of civilized races. Moreover, the sanction which the latest discoveries of the laboratory have given to their age-long exclusion from the list of staple foods is a fact to be reckoned with by that huge and well-disciplined army of food reformers who, actuated by the highest motives, are desirous of reconstructing the dietary of mankind."

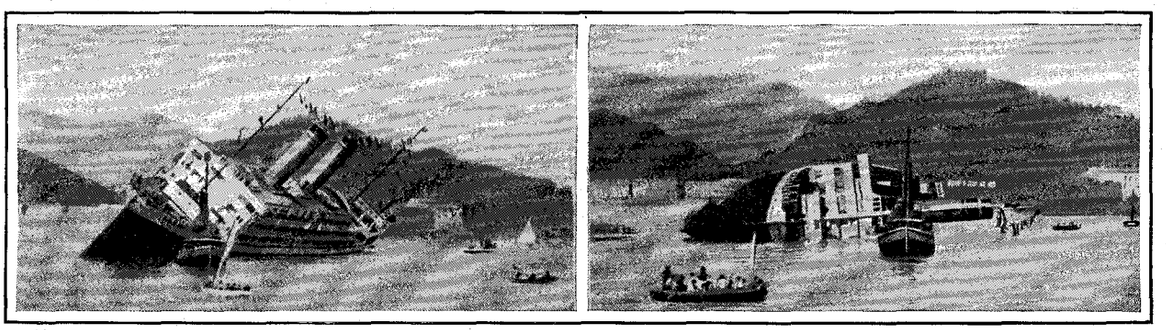
A CURIOUS LAUNCHING ACCIDENT

THE warning against the hasty planning of great structures, emphasized on this continent by the failure of the Quebec bridge under construction, is repeated by the capsizing, on September 2, of a large Italian ocean steamer just after launching, which is said by a correspondent of *Engineering* (London, October 11) to have spread "a feeling akin to consternation" through Italian shipping circles. The vessel, the *Principessa Jolanda*, was the largest ever built in Italy, displacing 12,000 tons, and was for the South-American service. Says the paper just named:

"The day fixt for the launch was a typical Italian day—bright sunshine, a cloudless sky, and delightful temperature. The trains from both directions of the Riviera took hundreds of eager spectators to the place, and many steamers, large and small, took other visitors down from Genoa, and, the sea being quite smooth, these were largely patronized.

"Shortly after midday the naming took place in due form, the bottle of sparkling asti, decorated with flowers and the Italian colors, was broken in the traditional manner. Twenty minutes afterward the signal was given that all was clear and the vessel gradually began to move, quickly increasing her rate of speed, and amid the cheering of thousands, the hoarse tones of the whistles, and the shrieking of syrens, the launch was quickly and triumphantly completed. But no sooner was the vessel fairly afloat than she was seen to heel over in an alarming manner; the cheering ceased in an instant, and a dead silence followed; the effect of this and the huge mass of the vessel slowly going over was so horrifying to the spectators that they started to flee from the spot.

"The tugs had at once got hold of the vessel, and she was pulled round parallel to the shore. The inclination was to port, and by this time the water had reached the port-holes of the main deck, some of which had been left open, and the cabins quickly filled. She was soon on her beam ends, her funnels being about two meters clear of the water and parallel with its surface, and in that position she gradually subsided until all that was to be seen of that great steamer was a portion of her side, looking like the back



THE ACCIDENT AT THE LAUNCH OF THE "PRINCIPESSA JOLANDA."

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of a whale, about a meter and a half [five feet] above the surface at its highest point."

The effect on the spectators is said to have been intense. That the ship should have disappeared in such a fashion was so horrifying that the onlookers could hardly speak. The officials responsible for the construction remained gazing at the spot as if they could hardly believe their eyes, while the workmen, who had been cheering themselves hoarse, began to weep and hug one another in a state bordering on delirium. To quote further:

"Bad as the disaster was, it was not rendered still worse by loss of life, for the disappearance was so gradual that all on board were got off before the hull went under.

"The vessel appears to have been fully insured, but no arrangements seem yet to have been made for her salvage. The authorities of the Italian Navy placed the whole of the available resources of the Spezia dockyard at the disposal of the company, and as Genoa is the headquarters of the Italian salvage companies, who are known all over the world for their competence in ship-salving, there was plenty of material and experience ready to hand for getting her up. Meanwhile she is lying on a bottom of sand and very small stones, and as she is nearly submerged, no great harm can come to her as long as the weather is not very bad.

"The two views given above are reproductions of photographs taken at the launch. The first shows the vessel heeling over, and the second her position when she was on her beam ends, but before the final sinking."

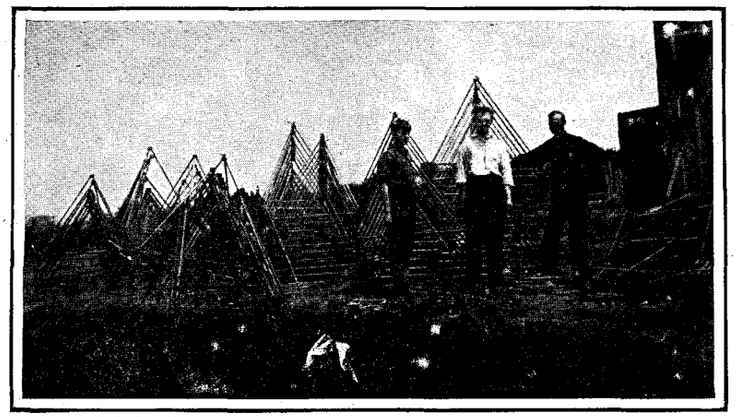
GOLD AS A MEDICINE—The chief use of gold in medicine would appear at present to figure as a reward for the physician's services, and doses of this kind are often by no means homeopathic in quantity. A much-advertised cure for alcoholism professes to use chlorid of gold, and altho its critics assert that the therapeutic value of this substance is absolutely *nil*, some reputable physicians would appear to be using this or some similar salt of gold in the treatment of various ailments. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, September 7) has collected some of the prescriptions in which the precious metal appears—the sole relics, it would seem, of the great vogue once possest by gold as a curative agent. His authority is a recent historical paper by Dr. A. Maudet, tracing the vicissitudes of the "gold cure" from Paracelsus and the alchemists down to the present. We read:

"Gold has in our times fallen into disuse as a medicament, but it is nevertheless sometimes employed. Professor Grasset uses chlorid of gold and sodium in chronic rheumatism. . . . Dr. Bué, of Paris, injects a dilute solution of the same substance into tuberculous tumors. Professor Lemoine, of Lille, gives bromid of gold in epilepsy. . . . Professor Robin has announced the use of this same bromid in the treatment of cancer. Finally, Dr. Calmette, of Lille, uses in cases of viper bite a hypodermic injection of a dilute solution of chlorid of gold. Gold in the colloidal form has also been tried as a medicine, as well as silver and platinum in the same form. The king of metals was once also the king of medicines; it is doubtless so no longer, but it has not lost all prestige; possibly it may be worth taking up again."

It will be noted that the above instances are all of French practise; possibly reference to other countries would have extended them considerably.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

A STRUCTURE built up of tetrahedrons has been used in the erection of a lookout tower by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Such a structure, we are told by T. W. Baldwin, who describes it in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 5), is a departure from ordinary engineering practise, from its general appearance down to the minutest details. We read:



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

TETRAHEDRAL UNITS FROM WHICH THE TOWER WAS BUILT.

"Dr. Bell has used the tetrahedral principle in the construction of his man-lifting kites for some time, finding that it gives a perfectly braced structure of great strength and lightness. It occurred to Dr. Bell that this system might be used to advantage in engineering work on a large scale, and this tower is the first iron structure built on this principle.

"The unit cell, which is the basis of the whole tetrahedral system, is the framework or outline of a solid having four sides, as the word tetrahedron implies. The solution of an old trick of making four triangles out of six matches may serve to impress the idea on the minds of some. This is an impossibility if the attempt be made to get them all in one plane, but the moment it occurs to one to make a triangle first and then a tripod of the three others above, it is very simple indeed.

"The resultant structure, if the sticks are fastened at the four corners, gives a regular tetrahedral cell, which is the unit of construction analogous to the brick in ordinary building. This miniature truss, made of four triangles in different planes, gives a framework of wonderful stiffness and strength. It also lends itself easily to combinations having the same good qualities to a remarkable extent.

"Utilizing this principle, the cells used in the tower were made of ordinary ½-inch galvanized iron piping, secured at the four junction points by cast-iron corner-pieces, into which they screwed. The piping was cut into lengths of 44¾ inches, allowing ⅝-inch thread in each casting, when the cell measured exactly 48 inches from tip to tip of the castings. One of these cells was subjected to a compressional strain of 4,000 pounds without showing the least sign of failure."

The tower, we are informed, is built up of 260 of these cells, and rises about 70 feet above the ground. It rests on three concrete foundations 72 feet apart in the form of a triangle. The method of erecting the large tripod structure above them illustrates a distinct and useful feature of the tetrahedral system. Mr. Baldwin writes:

"Employing ordinary methods, its erection would have been very expensive, necessitating an immense amount of staging and falsework; but upon the cellular system of construction it was very simple, and no staging or falsework of any kind whatsoever was required. Practically all the work was done on the ground, the workmen having all the advantages of *terra firma* until the last section was completed.

"The plan of erection was a simple one. The leg containing the stair and one of the other legs were first built along the ground, forming a large V. In this position the foot of each leg was securely fastened by a hinge to its foundation; the hinge forming an axis, about which it was free to turn if raised at the junction of the two legs (which corresponds to the point of the V., and was directly above the third foundation). A system of jack-screws was used to do this, and the third leg was built up section by section."

A few of the distinctive advantages of this method of construction are thus stated:

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"First. The rigidity of the structure was remarkable. This was well demonstrated by testing the two legs which were built along the ground as a beam. In a position very slightly inclined to the horizontal, 72 feet between supports, the structure only showed a deflection of about ⅜ of an inch.

"Second. The whole tower is less than five tons in weight, and is surprizingly strong for the material employed, due to the support afforded to the compression members every four feet throughout their length. A very long through member may thus be safely treated as a comparatively short post.

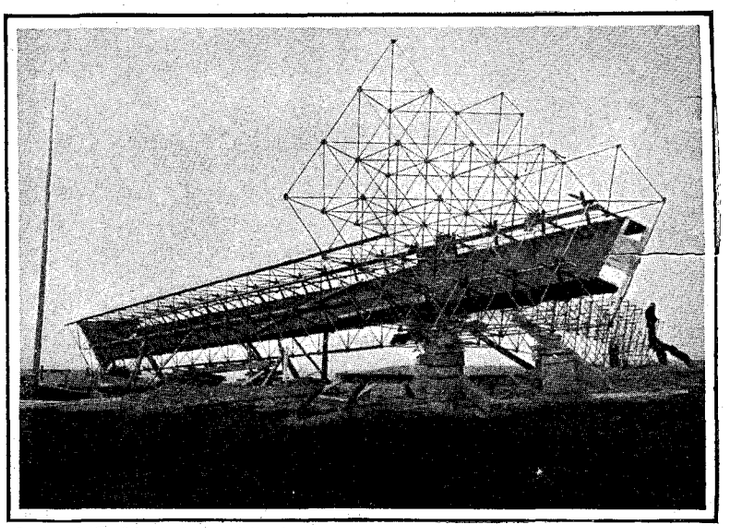
"Third. The inspection or even complete renewal of such a structure could be easily accomplished, as no one member is indispensable to its support.

"Fourth. The material can be very rapidly assembled, offering special advantage for temporary structures of various kinds.

"Fifth. The method of construction reduces the amount of false work, and in some cases would eliminate its use altogether.

"Sixth. A very small amount of skilled labor is necessary for good work.

"These points appear to be some of the chief ones which make the application of the tetrahedral principle of construction to engineering work on a large scale well worth the consideration of all interested in the subject."

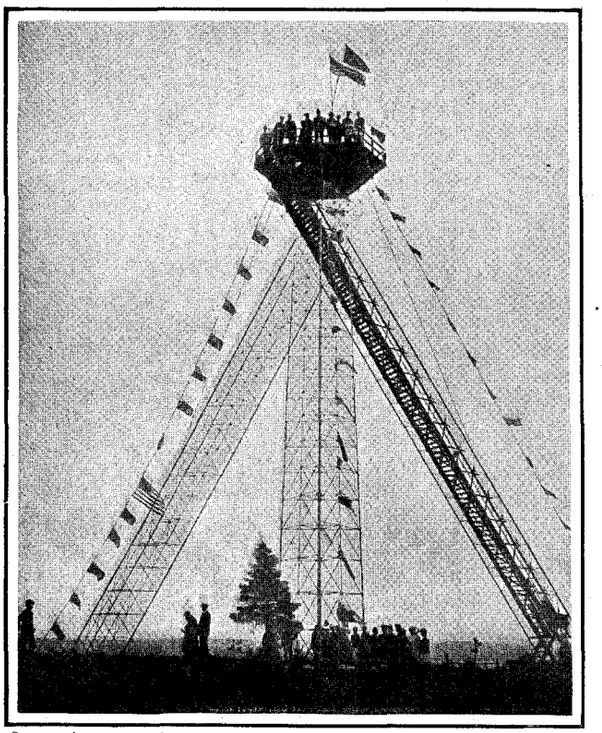


Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

TWO LEGS COMPLETED AND READY FOR LIFTING.

HEART-DISEASE AND SUDDEN DEATH

THE belief that sudden death is frequently caused by "heart-disease" is wide-spread, and a pain in the region of the heart often causes fear which in itself produces irregularity of heart-action and makes the trouble worse. We are assured by physicians that there is very little danger of this kind. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Times* (New York):



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE COMPLETED TOWER ON THE OPENING DAY.

"This fear of death from heart-disease is certainly fostered by lay-press accounts which one finds daily and perhaps several times in one issue. The diagnosis in the event of a sudden death on the public thoroughfare is often made by an astute policeman. That the unfortunate man died of heart-failure is a conclusion quite satisfactory to the lay reader; and . . . the worry exhibits itself reflexly in precordial uneasiness. It were quite as scientific to state that one dies of failure of respiration; every creature's death comes about ultimately with the cessation of one or the other or of both of these phenomena. Thus the average citizen has come to fear, whenever he goes to bed with a sensation to the left of the sternum, that—to use a hibernicism—he will wake up in the morning to find himself dead.

"Another frequent factor in inducing symptoms which the patient believes to be due to a disease of his heart is gastric pyrrhosis and flatulence. The distended stomach, with little else than the thin diaphragm to separate it from the heart, presses upon the latter organ so that the uneasiness results which is referred to. Nor would we by any means hold lightly that valvular disease is not attended with danger to life; yet we know that most of those who suffer thus live many months, and that their comparatively slow demise is due to some such concomitant factor as a kidney lesion or to the pressure effects of a dropsy. Yet we would observe here parenthetically that there are heart-lesions which may result in sudden death. . . . Except in these conditions, however, sudden death is not to be apprehended as due to the heart. . . . Stokes half a century ago protested against the popular conception that sudden death is very common in heart-disease; even so the termination is as a rule only after abundant warning. Gibson, of Edinburgh, has recently emphasized Stokes's expressions. And with these two English authorities Brouardel, of Paris, is in striking agreement, and finds for his part that death is especially apt to be brought about by the kidneys, and next to this apoplexy is responsible. 'This would leave heart disease to occupy only the third place.'

"Nevertheless, 'from a prophylactic viewpoint it will be found that the measures best calculated to avoid sudden death from kidney disease will be essentially the same as those calculated to secure the integrity of the heart. Among them the most important are the avoidance of sources of poisoning either from without or from within, the avoidance of alcohol, tobacco, too large an amount of meat, and the prevention of autointoxication of all kinds.' "

THAT we have in the so-called cold wave, or sudden drop of temperature accompanying a down-rush of cool air, something that clearly differentiates American from European weather, and may account for certain temperamental differences in the inhabitants of the two continents, is asserted by Gilbert H. Grosvenor in *The Century Magazine*. Mr. Grosvenor asserts that no other land has cold waves like ours, and he ascribes to these extraordinary changes of temperature what he calls our "keen, alert mind" "and "incessant, unremitting energy." The cold wave, according to Mr. Grosvenor, stirs up the sluggish immigrant and sends him up to the top of the ladder. In earlier days it fed and fanned the spirit that fired our fathers to cross the Atlantic. The cold wave, the writer goes on to explain, originates miles above our heads, usually over the Rocky-Mountain plateau, whence a mass of bitterly cold air rushes down as through a great funnel, spreading over the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic States. New "waves" of this kind follow each other regularly like the breakers on a seashore.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATHER TYRRELL REPLIES TO THE POPE

WHETHER the Pope's encyclical will in the least affect the vitality of Modernism or only cause it temporarily to veil its face is the query put by one of the foremost of the Modernists. The Rev. Father George Tyrrell has written a long letter to the London *Times* in which the latter alternative is prophesied as the only possible negative effect the papal action can have. The boldness of his utterances are reported to have caused consternation in Vatican circles, one "high personage" (says a dispatch to the New York *Times*) declaring that "the Church can hardly do less than expel him." His letter, filling over four columns of the London *Times*, gives a detailed examination of both the controversial part of the encyclical and the practical part, with the consequences its enforcement would entail. It practically comes the nearest to what may be regarded as the official utterance of Modernism, and as such is interesting to people of all shades of belief. Father Tyrrell will not accept the implications of the Pope's document that he as a Modernist places himself outside the pale of the Church. "When the encyclical tries to show the Modernist that he is no Catholic," he declares, "it mostly succeeds only in showing him that he is no scholastic—which he knew." In severe terms the document is arraigned for identifying true Catholicism with "a science-theory and psychology that are as strange as astrology to the modern mind, and are practically unknown, outside seminary walls, save to the historian of philosophy." As an argument, he continues, the encyclical "falls dead for every one who regards its science theory as obsolete; for all who believe that truth has not been stagnating for centuries in theological seminaries, but has been steadily streaming on, with ever-increasing force and volume, in the channels which liberty has opened to its progress." Father Tyrrell proceeds, in words like these, to estimate the effect which the encyclical may be expected to produce:

"Should the repressive measures of the encyclical be successfully carried out, which is rather difficult to imagine, it is to be feared that Modernism, to whose astounding energy, versatility, and diffusion the encyclical bears reluctant testimony, will be simply driven underground to the catacombs, there to grow and strengthen and organize itself against the not distant day when it shall be able to break forth again with gathered impetus. In spite of sand-barriers the tide will come in—not peaceably, but with a dangerous rush. It took two centuries to kill Jansenism, whose roots were far fewer and feebler than those of Modernism, and whose direction was against, rather than with, that of advancing civilization. If the Pope makes, or seems to make, martyrs and confessors, he may only drive the right wing of Modernism into closer sympathy with the left, and win for the whole compact body the admiration and moral support, not only of the outside world, but also of multitudes of Catholics who, however indifferent or antipathetic to Modernism, are modern enough to dislike any appearance of moral violence and intolerance, and, still more, any attempt to ascribe intellectual errors to bad faith and to evil motives of which God alone is judge. The encyclical plainly desires to enlist the sympathies of other religious bodies in its condemnation of Modernists, insisting over and over again that their principles are subversive of all religion indiscriminately. But for this end it identifies Catholicism far too closely with scholasticism, and makes it too plain that it recognizes no logical alternative between extreme ultramontanism and rank atheism. Protestants will see clearly enough what they might expect from a 'restitution of all things' according to the mind of the encyclical; nor will they care to embark all their religious treasures in so frail a skiff as is furnished for them by an obsolete science system. . . . . .

"The harsh intellectualism, the almost fierce antagonism to all inward religious experience and union with God which pervade the document, will probably alienate the sympathies of multitudes who, in spite of a hundred repugnances, are continually drawn toward the Catholic Church as the mother of saints and mystics and who see in mysticism that firm basis of religion which no logic, no 'argument from motion,' can ever supply. And as devout souls will be shocked, so cultivated minds will be revolted by a blow struck, not merely against the Modernists of to-day, but, in principle, against their spiritual ancestry—against those names in the past to which Catholics most readily appeal in proof of their Church's contribution to enlightenment and progress."

One can not help wondering, observes Father Tyrrell, what "effect this encyclical will have on the prospects of Catholic universities and Catholic education in general." We read further:

"Certainly the Pope can not be accused of any sort of astute opportunism. Never was man more honestly fearless and reckless in the cause of his principles; nor is it possible not to admire the strength, however little one may approve the direction, of this vigorous blow from the shoulder. But will this clear exposition of the tenets of scholastic theology and of its claim to control and dictate to history and science, will the frankly inquisitorial methods by which this claim is to be enforced, will this root-and-branch repudiation of what moderns believe to be enlightenment, encourage modern governments to entrust the Pope's episcopal delegates with the control of public education? The question answers itself. No Modernist has any right whatever to be surprized at this encyclical; tho he may perhaps be surprized at the unusual courage and candor which, throwing aside all customary diplomacy and equivocation, is not afraid to present to an astonished world the full logical consequences, practical as well as speculative, of scholastic theology in all their naked uncongeniality. After all, it is only what he has been working and hoping for—a clear and final demonstration of the futility of pouring new wine into old bottles; of the attempt to gather the experience of the twentieth century under the categories of the thirteenth; of 'coming to terms' with an age that is dead and buried—in a word, of coquetting with the impossible."

Conceiving the position of one who may in the future be condemned through the operation of the Pope's instrument, Father Tyrrell says:

"No so-called Modernist who understands the logic of his own position . . . will be moved from his Catholicism by any act of juridical violence of which he may be the object. His faith is not something that can be annihilated in a moment by the word of an angry bishop. Much as he may prize the sacramental bread of life, he prizes still more the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. To secede would be to allow that his calumniators were in the right; that Catholicism was bound hand and foot to its scholastic interpretation and to its medieval church polity; that the Pope had no duties and the people no rights. It would be to abandon what he believes to be the truth, at the moment of its greatest betrayal.

"What he will most deeply regret is the loss of one of the Church's greatest opportunities of proving herself the savior of the nations. Rarely in her history had the eyes of all been waiting upon her more expectantly, in the hope that she might have bread for the starving millions, for those who are troubled by that vague hunger for God on which the encyclical pours such scorn. Protestantism in its best thinkers and representatives had grown dissatisfied with its rude antithesis to Catholicism and was beginning to wonder whether Rome too had not grown dissatisfied with her rigid medievalism. The Modernist movement had quickened a thousand dim dreams of reunion into enthusiastic hopes. When lo! Pius X. comes forward with a stone in one hand and a scorpion in the other. Thousands of the most deeply religious souls, scandalized by the crude identification of scholasticism with Catholicism, will be kept from the church and from those graces, sacraments, and helps to which they have infinitely more right than many 'children of the kingdom.' Nor can the wholesale alienation of the educated classes, with its implied contempt of the clerical mind, tell otherwise than disastrously on the less educated multitudes, already rapidly falling away from the Church, who in these matters invariably follow from afar the fashion of their betters. The scandal of the strong is ever the greatest scandal of the weak."

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MENACE TO INDIA MISSION SCHOOLS

THE mission schools of India are the especial object of Brahman jealousy, and hence are particularly menaced by the present conditions of unrest in that country. The reason for this, we are told by the Rev. J. M. M'Comb, of the Reformed Episcopal Mission, Lalitpur, is that Brahmanism, fearful of her own integrity, "sees in modern education the elements of her final dissolution." "She knows that modern enlightenment and her Oriental superstition can not exist together; that if the school be made permanent, her prestige, her power, and even her life will soon be taken away." Among the influences that "disturb her in her ancient habitations," continues Mr. M'Comb in *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), "perhaps the one most dreaded is that of the Christian school." Further:

"Perhaps the mission school is even more dreaded than the government school, for the latter, while indeed injurious to Brahmanism, is indifferent to many of her superstitions; but the former, in insisting upon the need of a personal Savior, undermines the whole citadel of her faith. Then it is not strange that the mission school should come in for a considerable share of her dislike. This is manifested by the recent riots in Rawal Pindi, where mission property was destroyed, and also in other places, where missionaries have been insulted and persecuted. We do not mean to say that Brahmanism regards the missionary as its only enemy, for it also aims at the downfall of the English rule. Still, it hates the Christian school and will treat it as its most deadly foe."

Considering this fact, Mr. M'Comb deems it pertinent to inquire how the outburst of this hostility is likely to affect the mission schools. He goes on to say:

"The English Government has been very lenient and even compromising with these discontents, and as a result some of them have secured offices under the Government that give them a decided influence over the future of our schools, and it is not difficult to see a tendency even exerted, that in time may seriously embarrass our work. One indication of this may be seen in the high demands made upon our schools. It has been known that the mission school educates more efficiently than does the government school.

"It has also been known that it does this at a much less expense than does the Government, but now we are asked to conform to a system that will require us to increase our expenses and make them equal to those of the Government. We are all but required to have graduates from the higher institutions of learning for all our classes. This requirement is not yet entirely enforced, but everything points that way, and we expect it soon to become a law, and in case it does, we shall be obliged to greatly increase our expenses or lose the government grant which has helped us so much in the past.

"First. This may drive some of our schools from the educational field altogether, and cripple others.

"Second. It will tend to discourage us in opening new schools.

"Third. It will also be disastrous to those honest and experienced educationists who have spent so many years in the mission service, but who have not passed the government examinations; most of these will be thrown out of the service. Altogether, they are capable of doing good work. This new system will require better buildings and more elaborate furnishing than the older. Indeed, so much so, that we can not see how some of our schools will be able to meet the demand.

"While we hope that this sad result may be long postponed, still such a hope is not well founded, and we evidently are approaching an educational crisis. What, then, is to be done? If possible, conform to the government standard. But a number of our best schools can not thus conform—shall they be abandoned now? Never! Their work is too important for us to lose. In losing them, we will lose the right arm of our strength. The only way to preserve them and open more is to appeal to the generosity of our friends at home for more means to carry on the work. We can then teach independently of government aid and do better work than ever before. The mission school is now needed more than ever, and it is suicidal to think of abandoning it."

UNDEMOCRATIC CHRISTIANITY

THAT Protestant Christianity has lost the spirit of democracy is the "one charge that is truest and the one which has done it the most damage in the estimation of most men." So writes the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., whose vigorous utterances have from time to time been quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Dr. Berle is led to speak in the present instance by the recent publication of addresses before the Divinity Club of Harvard University on the subject of "the ministry as a profession." Among these addresses that of President Eliot is particularly singled out for examination. Writing in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, October), Dr. Berle quotes President Eliot as enunciating three aims under which men entering the ministry should live and work. They are:

"(1) 'To be serviceable to their families, their associates, and the community'; (2) 'to be free to think, say, and do what they really believe in'; and (3) 'to grow in efficiency and influence all through their lives.'"

Comment such as this immediately follows:

"One may well pause rather staggered that these, as the primary and fundamental ideas, should govern a man thinking about the Christian ministry. And, were the personage uttering these things anybody but the president of Harvard College, one would be inclined to wonder whether he had any knowledge of the fire, the passion, the sacrifice, the suffering, the pain, and the travail out of which the Christian Church has emerged into the modern world. One might even wonder whether such a person had in any true sense caught the spirit of the New Testament, so utterly alien to the spirit of the Gospels, and the New Testament generally, does this point of view appear. It is not surprizing, therefore, to find, a little later, that the logical development of this point of view appears in the statement 'It must be confest, however, that in many instances the salary of a country minister is too small to enable him to educate his family well, keep himself supplied with books and other means of intellectual growth, and acquit himself appropriately in his high function. Therefore, *well-trained young men who possess the needed mental gifts, and who also have some pecuniary resources either by inheritance or by marriage, ought to aspire to the occupation of the country minister, just as well-to-do young men are going into the profession of medicine not so much for the purpose of practising medicine as of advancing medical knowledge and skill.* . . . . . '

"The utter worthlessness of such an appeal can not be exprest in words. It contemplates a social ideal and social relations which are as repugnant to the average man as they well can be. They supply absolutely nothing to meet the commonest emergencies, which even the untrained exhorter knows how to meet and help because they are born out of experiences and necessities like his own. What the tent-maker of Tarsus would have thought if somebody had presented this ideal to him can be inferred only from the passionate language which he constantly uses to express his devotion to Christ and his love for the human beings whom he wishes to win to his cause. No clearer explanation of the utter paralysis of the ministry could possibly have been penned than this address. It reveals an abandonment of those great surrenders and those high and exalted feelings without which the history of the church would be a dismal record indeed."

The net effect of the addresses contained in the volume seems to Dr. Berle "to be confirmatory evidence of the fact that the 'professional' instead of the 'human' ideal of the ministerial calling is the one which prevails in the theological schools." Dr. Berle wonders "what Mr. Godkin would have said if somebody had proposed to him going into an editorial chair not so much for the purpose of writing editorials as adding to editorial knowledge and skill," or "what Mr. Beecher or Phillips Brooks would have said about going into the ministry not so much to practise it, that is being ministers, as to add to ministerial knowledge and skill, because you happen to be well enough off to afford it, in spite of the small salary." He continues:

"Such a viewpoint involves the distinct abandonment of what constitutes the strongest sustaining force in the life of clergymen;

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namely, that, in the grand total of human life, the self-sacrifice, the self-abnegation, the decay and atrophy of many fine powers and high gifts, for the actual life and service of men, is justified because religion is sacrifice or it is nothing. The present writer has as great a longing that ministers should have physical comfort, financial support in adequate measure, the possesison of books and 'other means of intellectual growth,' as anybody, knowing some of the deprivations of these things, as most working ministers do; but he, and most ministers worthy of the name, would regard it as a libel upon their lives to have these things or any of them brought into the foreground of their purposes, either in going into or staying in the ministry."

CHRISTIANITY AND NATIONAL VITALITY

A NATION or an empire can not live without some real and profound hold on the supernatural, declares Sir W. M. Ramsay in *The Contemporary Review* (London). He illustrates this by a reference to Pauline theology and the Roman Empire. The life of the Roman nation really lay in the middle classes, who were especially reached by the teaching of St. Paul. The "apostle to the Gentiles" was essentially democratic in his ideas. His theory of government and of civilized society was, however, blotted out of sight by the blood and iron of persecuting imperialism. It was never realized but in an imperialistic church. The condition of the Empire which Pauline teaching might have amended is thus outlined by the writer above cited:

"It is patent to all that the deep-lying weakness and ever-present danger of the Empire were twofold. In the first place the imperial authority was originally based on military power; and the soldiers soon learned that they could make or unmake the sovereign as they pleased. The churches of Paul offered the corrective to this evil, and made it possible to reform the foundations of the Empire by basing it on the support of the educated middle class throughout the Roman world, a solid and permanent platform for the state to rest on.

"The second danger to which the Empire was exposed, and which right policy would have aimed at diminishing and eliminating, arose from the enormous preponderance of an uneducated populace. This danger was all the more serious because the sovereign power nominally lay in the hands of the Roman people, and the uneducated populace formed an overwhelming majority of the whole people. The theory of the Imperial Constitution was that the people entrusted the supreme power to the Emperor, as champion of the commons in virtue of his tribunician authority, and received back the power from his hands at death or resignation or dethronement, until they chose to entrust it to another. It should have been the prime duty of the Empire to educate the populace, so that it might become a rational, not an irrational and incalculable force. A government which rested firmly on the agreement of an educated people would have been saved from the ever-present menace of the soldiery, whom the emperors dreaded while they leaned upon them.

"The Pauline Church in the Empire would have put an end to the danger, and strengthened the state as it spread. The educated middle class who constituted the Church would have grown more numerous, and reached more deeply and widely into the uneducated masses, raising them to its level. The ignorant proletariat would have been automatically diminished, as the Church increased and absorbed into itself the ignorant by educating them. The Roman state possest remarkable elasticity and was quite equal to the task of adapting itself to this progressive development."

The Fourth Eclogue of Virgil, in which he predicted the coming of a Savior and a new golden age, was well known to St. Paul, whose teaching, had it been followed, would have resulted in the revival of Rome as a world power, we are told. To quote further from Sir W. M. Ramsay:

"Had the Pauline conception of Christianity as the religion of the Empire been successful, the Fourth Eclogue would have seemed an anticipation of it; and therefore the later popular instinct, which regarded the poem as a prophecy of the birth of Christ, was in a vague way right. The poem contained an inchoate idea, enshrining and embodying that universal need which indicated 'the fulness of time' and the world's craving for a Savior. The Roman world was conscious that it needed a Savior; it was convinced that only divine intervention could furnish a Savior for it. Paul was well aware of this universal craving and unrest and pain which existed in the Roman world; and he saw therein the presage of the birth of divine truth."

But unfortunately the Emperors of Rome passed decrees condemning to death all those who would not worship the Augustus of the time. Pauline theory perished, but dragged with it into the dust the power that had crushed it. A new, imperialistic Christianity rose in its place and in the place of the Cæsars. To quote further:

"The policy of massacre, on a vast scale, inaugurated by Decius, had been carried out too thoroughly by Diocletian and his coemperors; and it produced its usual ruinous consequences. A state which is supported on massacre is doomed. An official Christianity was victorious, but Pauline Christianity had perished, and Paul was now a mere saint, no longer Paul but St. Paul, forgotten as a man or a teacher, but remembered as a sort of revivification of the old pagan gods. Paulinistic Christianity disappeared almost entirely from the world for a time; but it was not dead; it was only waiting its opportunity; it revived when freedom of thought and freedom of life began to stir in Europe; and it guided and stimulated the Protestants of the Reformation."

A DEFEAT FOR THE KING JAMES VERSION

WHEN the Protestant Episcopal bishops refused, at the recent Richmond Convention, to concur with the House of Deputies to make the King James Version of the Bible the standard, it took one of the most important negative steps of the session. *The Churchman* (New York), in expressing this view, appears to think that the Church would have paid too dearly for what is justly regarded as "the supreme English classic" if by making it the "standard" they put up a bar to the scholarship which is constantly aiming to ascertain the correct text of the Holy Scriptures. We read:

"Even the English Church has never done with its own version what the House of Deputies resolved to do, but what the House of Bishops saved the American Church the humiliation of having done. That Church, finding both the text and translation of King James's Version recognized as imperfect, sometimes misleading, not infrequently false, allowed the use of the Revised Version as the best available. The English-speaking world leaves its books to prove their right to be called classics, and the English Church leaves its versions of the Holy Scripture to prove their worth as versions. The attempt to create classics or standard versions by law is contrary to the whole spirit of both American and English practise and precedent. The evil of the standardization of a version is not greatly relieved by the permissive use of marginal readings, especially when that liberty is limited to obviously imperfect sources. It is as if the General Convention were to say to the Church: 'The law is that the ministers shall read and the people shall hear false translations, recognized as false. But if consciences are hurt by false translations, the privilege is allowed of correcting some, but not all, of these mistranslations.' Except for the fact of the action of the House of Deputies at Richmond, it would have been unbelievable that an intelligent body of men should have to-day made such a proposition. Evidently the deputies thought they were defending the Bible, whereas they were erecting a barrier to the fuller knowledge of the Bible by making a standard of one of the many versions that have marked the progress of the study of the Bible. Thus they were indirectly attacking the Bible itself in favor of an imperfect version, tho ostensibly their stand was made against a scholarship which is endeavoring to ascertain, as nearly as human power may ascertain, the text of the Holy Sciptures in its integrity. The House of Bishops deserves the thanks of all who believe in the Holy Scriptures, and doubtless none will come to thank them more heartily than the House of Deputies, for having saved the American Church from such a course."

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LETTERS AND ART

BYRON'S LOST PORTRAIT FOUND

THE lost portrait of Lord Byron has come to light, and THE LITERARY DIGEST has the privilege of making the first reproduction of it. In our issue of September 28 we quoted from *Putnam's Monthly* an account of "a forgotten American painter," William Edward West. This artist, Kentuckian by birth, spent many years of his young manhood in Europe, and while in Italy painted the portraits of both Byron and Shelley. The Shelley portrait was reproduced in connection with our article, but that of Byron, according to the writer in *Putnam's*, Miss N. P. Dun, had disappeared from public knowledge. She wrote:

"The Byron portrait Mr. West copied many times, sometimes well—but in later days rather weakly. Several replicas in this country are interesting. One well known in England was owned by Percy Kent, Esq., but is now the property of Lord Glenesk. It is probably the original. One was painted for Van Buren, who died before it was finished. West retained the picture; at his death it passed to his niece, who recently sold it in Philadelphia. It is now owned by Mrs. Joseph Drexel and is preserved in her collection at Pen Ryn. His own Byron, the one he always kept and repeatedly copied, was sold at auction after his death and can not now be traced."

WEST'S LOST PORTRAIT OF BYRON,
Now in the possession of Col. Menefee Huston, of Daytona, Fla.
Regarded by Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Medwin, and the Countess Guiccioli as the best portrait of Byron.

The facts now come to light show the canvas to have had a romantic career. Shortly after publishing the above we received a letter from Col. Menefee Huston, of Daytona, Fla., giving the following interesting account of the missing portrait:

"At the time of West's death, his two brothers were living in Nashville (both artists in a modest way), and extremely proud of their talented brother. Being persons of moderate means, they were forced to dispose of his pictures to meet expenses incurred.

"My father had been of assistance to them in various ways; so knowing how anxious he was to get possession of the portraits of Lord Byron and Thorwaldsen, they decided to let him have them for just what they themselves could afford to give.

"And this is the gist of their sworn statement accompanying the bill of sale—to which were added letters of West's to the brothers—stating that *this* was the *original:*

"When William Edward was in Pisa in 1822 he was extremely desirous of painting a portrait of Lord Byron, but his lordship declined. He succeeded tho in interesting the Countess Guiccioli and others in the scheme, and under their persuasion his lordship at length consented to give the sittings—with the express promise that the picture when finished should become the property of the Countess. To this promise West agreed, but the *picture never was finished.* The head and neck are perfect—the background just a purplish cloud.

"Not being *finished*, the Countess did not get it; but he made a copy, we were told, which he disposed of in London for a thousand guineas. It was from this that the original frontispiece to the 'Lake Edition' of Byron's works is taken. (Thorwaldsen heard of the picture, and went to West's studio to see it; and he likewise was induced to give some sittings on the same terms. It is a grand head—looks as if he were just thinking how he could carve that lion out of the face of the mountain over yonder.)

"Leigh Hunt, Shelley, Colonel Medwin, in his memoirs, all speak of this picture as the *only* one. The Countess Theresa said so too, till she found that she was not to have it.

"All the papers, West's letters to his brothers, and their affidavits, were in my father's desk when Gen. Sidney Johnston evacuated Nashville after the fall of Fort Donaldson. I had been brought to the city quite ill; and it was decided to carry me south as the army fell back.

"A friend, knowing the value of these paintings, took them and the family portraits from the frames, carried them to her house, took up the carpets in her bedroom, had a carpenter raise the flooring and cut niches in the joists, and here the carefully wrapt pictures were placed, the floor relaid, the carpet tacked down, and here they stayed till the close of the war. A Federal officer occupied our house as his headquarters, and during his absence some one, supposing that the locked desk held valuables, burst it open; and all the papers therein were scattered and lost—the certified statement, West's letters, and all. But my sister and I both remember them.

"These two original portraits have been in the possession of our family for something like sixty years."

It was related in our issue of September 28 that West greatly enjoyed this association with the Byron group, and improved the opportunity then presented of painting the portrait of Shelley too. In letters to his father written at the time West described Byron in his "sky-blue bombazine or camlet frock-coat," and the Countess Guiccioli with "her romantic appearance" and "hair of deep auburn color flowing upon her shoulders in the thickest profusion of ringlets." Domestic changes incident upon the arrival in Italy of the Leigh Hunt family broke up the sittings, which were never resumed.

REAL LIFE IN THE AMERICAN NOVEL

OF all the arts practised in this country that of the novelist comes nearest to expressing the national spirit. In making this assertion, the writer, who signs himself a "staff reviewer," of the New York *Times*, points out that his reference is chiefly to "the material facts and conditions of American life," for "of spiritual aspiration," he declares, "art of any sort finds very little in this country to put into enduring form." Of these material facts, then, that which strikes the writer as most remarkable and interesting is the exposition of "the wide variety of American life in both locality and condition." The activity of fiction-writers in this respect is thus exhibited:

"Every year one notes the bringing forward of new localities and new conditions, and every year one finds also in the novelists a keener eye for the artistic features and the dramatic possibilities of the material with which they deal. The North, the South, the East, the Middle West, the plains, the mountains, the desert, the Pacific Coast, the Alaskan regions, the island possessions, the city, the country, the growing town, the village—there is hardly a corner but has furnished the scene for some novel. The same is true

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of the different classes. There are stories about life in cities from the depths of poverty to the luxuries of millionairedom; about life among the workers in mines and in manufactories—their homes, their problems, and their strikes; about the women, the farmers, the townspeople of New England, the West, and South; about political and financial schemes; about soldiers and sailors and authors and burglars and teachers and hoboes and artists and lawyers and day laborers and preachers and merchants. And apparently all sorts of these novels are read with pleasure by pretty nearly all sorts of men and women. Surely they must make for a people more closely knitted together, for the keeping down of class lines and antagonisms, for a better and more sympathetic understanding between different sections and different interests."

One outcome of this close touch with actual life that our novelists exhibit, the writer discerns, is a tendency among the more recent "to take up the theme of race amalgamation." The importance of this theme for the novelist is seen when present conditions of life lead this writer to surmise that in future centuries "the chief claim of the United States to historical interest will be the vast experiment which we are making in the amalgamation of all the races of the earth." Then there is pointed out "the growing appreciation among newer novel-writers of that spirit of equality which is the soul of our national existence." Rather frequently of late do we find stories founded upon "this basic feeling of human worth and human equality, which is to uncounted thousands of our people as much a part of life as the air they breathe." Proceeding in his analysis the writer notes an "apparent unconsciousness" on the part of authors of the presence of this element in their work. Its frequency, indeed, contrasts strikingly with the rarity of this characteristic in older work. When it did appear, we read, "it was lugged in so conspicuously and intentionally and treated with such self-consciousness that the result belied the reality and had the effect of caricature." Another point made is that the "problem" novel has left off concerning itself with sex relations, and is occupied with economics. This is taken as another indication of close touch with actual life. The point is thus elaborated:

"The 'problem' novel, which treated of sex relations, frequent as it was a few years ago, has almost disappeared in this country, altho it is still to be found in large numbers in English fiction. In its place has come the 'problem' novel of economics. There must, of course, always be problems of one sort or another in novels, because the days of man's life are full of them. But there is a difference between the 'problem' novel and the one that concerns itself with the problems of life. The former is one that takes up some situation involving a question of ethics and works out its solution in the lives and fates of the characters according to the author's belief of the way things ought to be instead of in accordance with those forces of temperament, conditions, and character with which he is dealing. A good many of the numerous stories that deal with the relations between labor and capital are mere 'problem' novels, written mainly for the purpose of giving the author an opportunity to air his theories upon economic questions. Nevertheless, there are some which apparently take up these matters because they embody an interesting phase of our current life and present strong dramatic possibilities. I have read several such novels during the last year that were worthy of a good deal of praise because of their sense of proportion—that quality which is a prime factor in any work of art—their understanding of character, their construction, their treatment of situations, and their faithful local color. They were truly interpreters of one phase of the national life."

But American novels do not equal English in craftsmanship, we see it asserted. With a wider and more varied knowledge of actual life, and a fertility in invention of incident, fresh and complicated plot, their qualities are apt to rest. "American authors are lacking in either artistic instinct or artistic training or both." Furthermore, in the matter of ethical handling they have "an overmastering desire to make their characters act" as they think "would be right." Nearly all American novels, it is finally asserted, are deficient in "significance." Upon this latter point we read:

"Whether it be a tale of exterior facts or a drama of the inner life, wherein character and temperament work out human destinies, it must, if it is to have this quality of significance, of interpretation, exemplify in some degree man's incessant effort to master his environment, his struggle with the inner or the outer fate, and must impress upon the reader's understanding some conception of those eternal forces which meet and struggle in the brain and heart of every man. But rarely does one find an American novel that leaves upon the mind anything more than a superficial impression. How often does one appear whose reading is an experience, a mile-stone, in one's inner life? How often does one put down an American novel with a freshened and thrilling sense of the mystery of human destiny, of the everlasting pathos and everlasting inspiration of human struggle, of the splendor and dignity and allurement of the pageant of life?"

THE SOCIALIST POETS OF AMERICA

AMERICAN poetry, as viewed by a German writer, has throughout its history exhibited in varying degrees the ideals of socialism. Emerson and Thoreau, the "poet naturalist," are put in the first class, showing essential variations from the type of modern scientific socialists, but fundamentally of their spirit. Whitman is placed next, and Horace Traubel, the editor of *The Conservator* (Philadelphia), stands as the inheritor and propagator of the tradition. This classification is given by Henriette Roland-Holst, writing in the bright socialist weekly *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart). Of the earliest socialistic poets this writer says:

"The literary socialism of America in the first half of the last century, the socialism of Emerson and Thoreau, was idealistic and individualistic. While the social condition of North America before the Civil War could give no opportunity for the preaching of modern scientific socialism, which would make slavery impossible, Emerson naturally had a large following. Together with Thoreau, who taught the most entire, the most fearless individualism, and manifested the highest degree of mechanical skill, intelligence, and perseverance, he civilized and educated the country. They were indeed hailed as the heroes of American life, the freest and strongest men of modern times. On the other hand, Walt Whitman, the poet of American life and American democracy, gave expression to a longing for the time when the territory of the Union would be divided up into millions of farms, each the property of an independent producer."

While Whitman was a socialist poet in one sense, he was rather a democrat and a lover of democratic America than a scientific socialist after the style of Marx or Bebel. "Whitman is a poet of singularly romantic and heroic sentiments and is the direct product of his democratic surroundings." In his realism and love of the bourgeoisie he resembles Zola. To quote the words of the writer in the *Neue Zeit*:

"It would be interesting to institute a parallel between the great French realist Zola and Walt Whitman. While they differ on many points, we find resemblances between them on many others. It is plain both writers based their conception of life on a democratic ideal to be realized in the middle and peasant classes. Both of them consider that all phenomena, men, things, and feelings, are equal and unalterable, and admit neither of free choice nor preference. Their democratic idea takes this form. In both of them we see the effort to represent by art the whole mental and physiological nature of man, to summarize the whole material side of his existence. It is for this reason that Philistines style them 'crude' and 'coarse.' We see that they are both trying to set before us not only the kernel, the essence of an object or a situation, but to depict every side of it, the whole many-sidedness and universality of it, to give expression to the innumerable, the endless interconnections and entanglements of life."

This writer thinks that in this way Whitman too often is led to give an "inventory" instead of a description, a course of proceeding permissible in a romance, but not in poetry. "Poetry and naturalistic art stand at opposite poles. There can be no such thing as naturalistic poetry. So far as Whitman strives to express the

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feelings and manifold phases of American democratic life by means of naturalism, he does and must make shipwreck." Yet in spite of all this "the democratic conception of life" has found in the works of Whitman "a grand and overpowering expression, full of life and enthusiasm."

The most specifically socialistic poet of America, according to this German writer, is Horace Traubel. He is "a world-poet and belongs to a period when the masses are gradually developing a socialistic organization." He indeed appeals to the masses and to mankind in general, with the voice of a prophet. Further:

"It is characteristic of Traubel that his book of poems reads like a series of addresses. He speaks in the most earnest tones to the laborer, to the proprietor class, or to the general reader, inciting, rebuking, encouraging, sometimes in incendiary, sometimes in calm and convincing words, just in the spirit of an orator, or rather of a preacher. He curses the class egotism of the capitalist; he inveighs against venality and half-heartedness in socialists, and dwells upon the necessity of active resistance and the joys of conflict, and he extols the moral beauty of socialistic comradeship."

Tho Traubel was a friend of Whitman and writes in his style, he is pointed out as not belonging to the tribe of Whitman imitators, who have caught the external form of Whitman's poetry, but have missed the spirit.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW MUCH SHOULD A CRITIC KNOW?

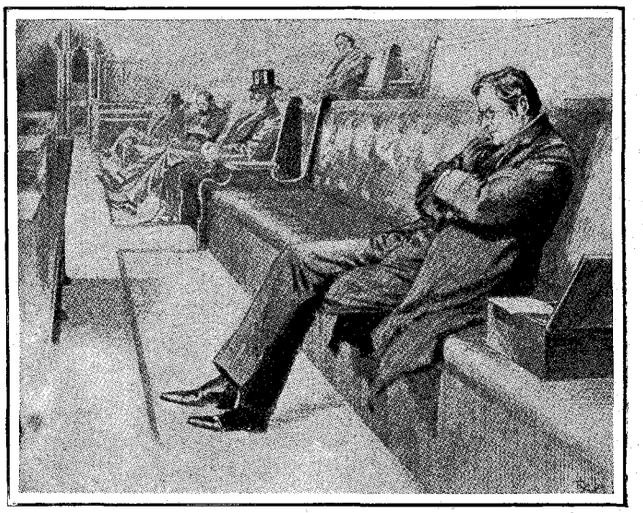
MUST a critic know more than the author he is criticizing? Augustine Birrell evidently thinks he should, for in a current article on criticism we see him advising the critic to forbear unless his own knowledge comprehends a much wider circle than the author he criticizes undertakes to treat. This rule would compel the critic to explore the wild regions of the world before reviewing books of adventure—a contingency, however, Mr. Birrell does not suggest.

He illustrates his idea by telling the story of a young Oxonian who proposed editing an edition of Selden's "Table Talk." Mark Pattison, to whom the would-be editor confided his purpose, remarked "how easy it would be for him to read *every* printed book it was possible for Selden to have read, and thus to qualify himself within the compass of a dozen studious years to add a few really explanatory notes to the 'Table Talk.'" The young man is reported to have "shuddered" and presented his idea to a quick-witted friend, who, not knowing Pattison, produced his edition, "without a pang," in three months. This story points a moral for the modern critic, who, according to Mr. Birrell, needs, for his equipment, mainly "sympathy and knowledge," controlled by "sanity." But the weight which Mr. Birrell lays upon "knowledge" shows criticism to have a formidable task carved out for it. The timeliness of his prescription (in *The Contemporary Review*, London, October) is marked by the increasing attention the weightier reviews of both England and America are giving to book-reviewing. The jauntiness of much of present-day book judgment may be a bit abashed by this remark of the literary parliamentarian: "It is hard for a reviewer to help being ignorant, but he need never be a hypocrite, 'Steeped in conceit, sublimed by ignorance.'"

The amount of what a critic ought to know is implied by the writer in words like these:

"Knowledge certainly seems of the very essence of good criticism, and yet, tho we are all of necessity critics, how far-reaching is most men's ignorance! Bishops debating the marriage laws in the presence of half-a-dozen anthropologists who had specialized in the history of human marriage would hardly present a more ironical spectacle than is afforded by most of our public or private disputations. Can any man now be pronounced fit to criticize even a short story of the Western World who has not read Balzac, Turgenieff, Guy De Maupassant, and Tolstoy? How many languages, how many literatures should be known to a present-day critic of *belles lettres* before he has the effrontery to produce his measuring-tape and publish the result of his examination? As for the critic of history or of science—what is to happen to him? Must he have traveled along the same roads and examined the same authorities as his author? If he has not, it is hard to see wherein the value of his criticism can be."

Mr. Birrell assuages the prick of conscience that he may have occasioned in the better-intentioned of critics by reflecting charitably that "as neither sympathy nor knowledge can ever be complete, the perfect critic is an impossibility." "Judging is more than knowing," he reminds us, while calling attention to the fact



AUGUSTINE BIRRELL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

From a sketch by Ralph Cleaver in the London *Graphic*.

"Bile and spleen," he says, "are popular ingredients for a review, and when mingled with wit, and if possible garnished with brains, produce an appetizing dish which is, at all events, certain to give pain to somebody."

that "the judgments of the learned often carry no weight and deserve to carry none." Proceeding, he writes:

"There is that ounce of mother-wit which is worth, all the world over, more than a pound of clergy. Taste, delicacy, discrimination—unless the critic has some of these, he is naught. Better be the ass, with his long ears, his light heels, his joyous if discordant bray, his *savoir vivre*, than the dull burden the poor beast is doomed to carry. . . . Lord Acton is supposed to have read nearly everything, but I do not know that his judgment upon George Eliot need be counted any great matter. I much prefer Mr. Henley's.

"It therefore seems as if even knowledge and sympathy must own a master. That master is sanity. Let sanity forever sit enthroned in the critic's armchair.

"How is a mortal editor to command these gifts? Where is he most likely to find them lodged? How is he to assign to their owners their appropriate tasks? The New Age is at our doors.

> "Thundering and bursting
> In torrents, in waves—
> Caroling and shouting
> Over tombs, amid graves—
> See, on the cumber'd plain
> Clearing a stage,
> Scattering the past about,
> Comes the New Age.
> Bards make new poems,
> Thinkers new schools,
> Statesmen new systems,
> Critics new rules.

"Who is to tackle Mr. Bernard Shaw and assign to him his proper place in the providential order of the world? . . . . . .

"Bile and spleen are popular ingredients for a review, and, when mingled with wit, and if possible garnished with brains, produce an appetizing dish which is at all events certain to give pain to somebody. Criticism of this kind should be reserved for party politics and party politicians."

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PARTIZAN WRANGLES IN MUSIC

RICHARD STRAUSS is evidently tired of the people who have been hailing him as the "leader of the moderns" and the "head of the progressive party." He does not deny that he is both modern and progressive, but he evidently has no mind to share his radicalism with a party, for in a recent article on modern musical tendencies he virtually declares that there are no "moderns"; there is no "progressive party." People who are looking upon him as the leader of a party are told that "partizans have never compelled progress." That must be left to the public. Partizans at most may "interpret and promulgate the ideas of their master," "remove errors and misunderstandings," "arouse the indifferent," "strengthen the well-disposed," and "keep the spiteful at bay." But the power that really impels toward progress he presents thus:

"The one moving and decisive factor which has helped even a Richard Wagner as well as other great geniuses to final triumph has been the great, unbiased public, which, in its ready susceptibilities to every new and important achievement in art, is, as a rule, the most trustworthy standard-bearer of all progressive ideas. For it is a fact, abundantly confirmed by history, that whenever a truly great achievement in art has appeared it has almost invariably been correctly estimated, if not in its details, yet in its broad outlines, by the natural intuition of the masses. And beside this natural intuition of the masses any efforts of a progressive party, a recruited circle of hardened experts, will be of comparatively small importance."

This interesting declaration from the man whose later musical work is popularly supposed to be "caviare to the general" is found in *Morgen* (Berlin), a new German weekly publication issued by a group of poets, novelists, critics, essayists, painters, and musicians; all described by the Boston *Transcript* (from which we quote the present translation) as "more or less advanced." Mr. Strauss goes on to support this championship of the public by citing a story of Franz Liszt. This musician, fifty years ago, appeared in Dresden in the first of three concerts of his own orchestral works. The audience gave him "storming ovations," but the critics next day pronounced Liszt "a mere dilettante, no composer whatever." Then the people became ashamed of their enthusiasm, and "nothing could induce them to applaud the noble tone-poems again." But posterity has confirmed the public verdict, not the critics'. "The important thing," continues the composer of "Salomé" and "Zarathustra," "is that all-powerful contact between the creative genius and the progressive public, far removed from all party affiliations and prejudices." We read further:

"One must not permit oneself to be deceived by the fact that this self-same public often grows ecstatic over the accidental, the commonplace, and the trite as something entirely new, original, and progressive. These outbursts are, moreover, usually of a passing nature. The public has really two souls in the breast; a third is, indeed, lacking; for that kind of art which possesses neither deep, inner feeling nor a commanding, overmastering strength the public has the smallest possible understanding and still less inclination. Hence so many disappointments of earnest, hard-working artists, whom even the adversaries can not charge with triviality nor the friends admit that they possess enough suggestive power to capture the public. Carl Maria von Weber once said of the great public: 'The individual is an ass, but the whole is, nevertheless, the voice of God.' And, indeed, the soul of the thousand-headed public, which appears in our theaters and concert-halls for an evening's artistic enjoyment, will, as a rule, instinctively get a true appreciation of what is presented—provided, however, that a fussy criticism or a busy competition does not get in its work and unduly influence the intuitive susceptibilities."

Critics whose conception of art is "based on an obsolete esthetic standard," the musician declares in an attitude of self-defense, "are now busier than ever to make life bitter for every one who seriously endeavors to express his own artistic ideal." He enlarges:

"Do not misunderstand me. I am very far from calling such men reactionaries, who prefer Beethoven's 'Eroica' to a weak, modern symphony, or who would rather hear the 'Freischütz' twelve times in succession than a foul, modern opera once. In this sense I am a reactionary myself. But reactionaries in an 'unendurable sense' I call all those who maintain that, while Richard Wagner took his dramatic material from German mythology, the modern artist is forbidden to take similar material from the Bible (of course I am speaking *pro domo*); and those who piously assert that it is vulgar to use the valve-trumpet as a melodious instrument only because Beethoven had to get along with tonics and dominants—in short, all those who, armed with great legal tablets, are trying to prevent every one, who desires and is able to create something new, with an *anathema sit!* . . . . . .

"Away, therefore, with all schoolmarm esthetics for works of art which must be judged by their own standards! Away with all tablets of law, which were long ago broken into pieces by the great masters! Away with all high priests, who would want to stand in the way of all further progress! Away with all who have nothing else to appeal to than the customs of yesterday!"

GEORGE ELIOT'S FAME IMPERILED

MR. CLEMENT SHORTER has somewhat startled the literary world by declaring that George Eliot's "Adam Bede" and "Middlemarch" are "mighty dull books." His courage in assailing a firmly entrenched fame has resulted in certain "joyful feelings" in literary London; so we learn from the letter of "Galbraith," who gives the pulse-beat of that literary centre in a weekly letter to the New York *Times*. "The same mean streak in human nature that makes the ordinary person take pleasure in seeing a dignified old gentleman slip on a banana-skin," remarks "Galbraith," "leads most of us to feel a certain joy when we find some firmly established literary reputation assailed with violence." This statement is qualified, however, by the observation that the assault is not always relished if it falls on our favorite classic author. Mr. Shorter is led to his attack on George Eliot by way of an opinion exprest by Mr. Augustine Birrell to a writer in the New York *World*. Mr. Birrell, whose discourse on criticism is quoted in another column, in exercising the critical faculty himself, declared the five supreme English novelists to be Fielding, Smollett, Thackeray, Scott, and Dickens. Just below them he placed Jane Austen and George Eliot. Mr. Shorter, writing in *The Sphere* (London), observes concerning this alinement:

"I feel inclined to say to Mr. Birrell—for whom as a man of letters my affection and esteem have been profound—'Cassio, I love thee well, but never more be officer of mine.' The critical faculty on which we receive so much information in *The Contemporary* seems to have departed when face to face with '*The World* man.' This naming of Jane Austen and George Eliot together puts me in a rage. This placing of Thackeray and Smollett above Jane Austen lands me somewhere near apoplexy. Mr. Birrell declares with almost clerical dogmatism—he has seen something of that lately—that if 'the man in the street' does not read George Eliot the elect do. 'George Eliot will always be read by the cultivated and thoughtful few.' As a matter of fact Mr. Birrell is thinking of his own young days when George Eliot was accounted to be a kind of prophetess by all men who loved literature. It is not true that George Eliot is unread by 'the man in the street' now. That is precisely the man who is reading her books. The conceit of culture which caught the few in the seventies and eighties has now caught the many.

"I venture to believe, therefore, that if Mr. Birrell was to reread 'Adam Bede' or 'Middlemarch' to-day he would find them mighty dull books. I note that a correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* relates that Madame Bodichon, the founder of Girton College, remarked some time after her friend George Eliot died, 'I suppose that the time will come when all cultured people will be able to write novels like hers.' This was a piece of sound criticism on the part of a friend.

"It does not imply that any one is likely to write novels like George Eliot, because the conditions must always change for new writers; but it is a plain recognition that it was industry and intellectual culture that produced these novels, in which there was not a spark of genius."

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ALEXANDER DUMAS. JACK LONDON. MICHEL EYQUEM DE MONTAIGNE. MAY SINCLAIR. HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abhedananda, Swami. Vedanta Philosophy (Five Lectures on Reincarnation). Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 99. New York: The Vedanta Society.

Atherton, Gertrude. Ancestors. 12mo, pp. 708. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75 net.

Bates, David Homer. Lincoln in the Telegraph Office (Recollections of the United States Military Telegraph Corps during the Civil War). Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 409. New York: The Century Co. Price, $2 net.

Bates, Katharine Lee. From Gretna Green to Land's End. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–378. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Price, $2 net.

Bernhardt, Sarah. Memories of My Life. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–456. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Conrad, Joseph. The Secret Agent. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Cox, Kenyon. Painters and Sculptors (A Second Series of Old Masters and New). Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 187. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

Crawford, F. Marion. Arethusa. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: The Macmillan Co. Price, $1.50.

Dawson, W. J. A Prophet in Babylon. (A Story of Social Service.) 12mo, pp. 366. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Dumas, Alexander. My Memoirs. Translated by E. M. Waller. With an introduction by Andrew Lang. Vol. I, 1802 to 1821. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1907.

The initial volume of the first English translation of Dumas's "Mes Mémoires" announces that the translator has, in the main, followed the edition published at Brussels in 1852–56, which was said to have been printed from the autographic manuscript of the author. The work has been collated with the original Paris edition of 1852–55, and certain omitted passages are restored; hence no element of completeness and accuracy should be wanting in the present English form.

To add to the brilliance of this delayed salutatory, the volume contains an introduction by Andrew Lang, the one of our generation probably best fitted for the task, since R. L. Stevenson is no longer living. The most crabbed critic, Mr. Lang tells us, can not say that Dumas did not write the memoirs himself, whatever may have been the case with many of his novels. He does not deny, however, that they differ very essentially from the novels—so much of the novels at hand as Dumas was responsible for. "They contain facts, indeed, but facts beheld through the radiant prismatic fancy of the author, who, if he had a good story to tell, drest it up 'with a cocked hat and a sword,' as was the manner of an earlier novelist."

Such a warning will scarcely induce a reader to cast away Dumas's records without a reading. The ready and satisfied acceptance of his own word may perhaps hint an explanation as to why no "real biography" of Dumas, with facts collected and sifted, exists. Mr. Lang carries the reader through seventeen pages of general survey—full of wit and charm as well as frankness. They enable one to go on to the diffuse and delightful narrative of the French novelist with the means of seeing something of a proper perspective.

Eastman, C. A. Old Indian Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: The McClure Co.

Gale, Zona. The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Garland, Hamlin. Money Magic (A Novel). Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Gilder, Richard Watson. The Fire Divine. 12mo, pp. vii–130. New York: The Century Co.

Hall, G. Stanley, PhD., LL.D. Youth. Its Education, Regimen, and Hygiene. 12mo, pp. x–379. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Harboe, Paul. A Child's Story of Hans Christian Andersen. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Henry, O. Heart of the West. 12mo, pp. 334. New York: The McClure Co.

Herbert, William. Houses for Town or Country. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 249. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Hovey, Richard. Taliesin (A Masque). 12mo, pp. 58; Along the Trail, pp. 115; The Marriage of Guinevere, pp. 171; The Quest of Merlin, pp. 80; The Holy Grail and Other Fragments, pp. 128; The Birth of Galahad, pp. 124. New York: Duffield & Co.

Jenks, Tudor. When America Was New. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 314. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

London, Jack. Love of Life, and Other Stories. 16mo, pp. vi–265. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

After sundry divagations in other fields of fiction, as well as in Socialistic discussion, Mr. London returns to the land of his first love in these stories of Alaskan life. They are quite equal to his previous accomplishments in this direction, and are not approached by the efforts of any other writers, save Elizabeth Robins's "The Magnetic North," which remains the chief achievement in arctic romance. Mr. London, if anything, has intensified his method of presenting a scene in simple, forceful language that makes one forget the telling and realize the vision with inward sight; as when, in the title story, he describes the efforts of a starving man on the Northern coast to catch a ptarmigan:

"Once he crawled upon one that must have been asleep. He did not see it till it shot up in his face from its rocky nook. He made a clutch as startled as was the rise of the ptarmigan, and there remained in his hand three tail-feathers. As he watched its flight he hated it, as tho it had done him some terrible wrong. Then he returned and shouldered his pack."

Or, again, we are on the trail with Joe Messner in "A Day's Lodging":

"He traveled on the frozen surface of a great river. Behind him it stretched away in a fantastic jumble of mountains, snow-covered and silent. Ahead of him the river split into many channels to accommodate the freight of islands it carried on its breast. These islands were silent and white. No animals nor humming insects broke the silence. No birds flew in the chill air. There was no sound of man, no mark of the handiwork of man. The world slept, and it was like the sleep of death."

The grim humor of Mr. London's "The Sea Wolf" reappears in the story "The White Man's Way," in which Yamikan, an Indian, having killed a white man in self-defense, is taken to California for trial, and is kept in prison, well fed, for two years, returning to Alaska on his acquittal in fine condition. Whereupon, Bidarshik, another Indian, not understanding the legal reason for the acquittal, proceeds to kill a white man voluntarily, expecting a two-years' revel in luxury and idleness. His victim proves to be a naturalist in search of specimens. Bidarshik is hanged, and his old parents are much mystified at the "white man's way."

There are one or two stories with less sinister themes in the book, as "The Story of Keesh," wherein the little lad, Keesh, mystifies the hunters of his village by his wonderful feats in killing bears. Principally, however, the narratives deal with the baser passions of man, and, while interest is sharply held, yet the author does not make use of the art of combining tenderness with strength, which was Bret Harte's noteworthy quality, and which enabled the latter to maintain his vogue in a single field during a long succession of years.

Maartens, Maarten. The New Religion (A Modern Novel). 12mo, pp. 382. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

MacGrath, Harold. The Best Man. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 206. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Maclaren, Alexander. Sermons by: After the Resurrection. 12mo, pp. vii–300; Leaves from the Tree of Life. 12mo, pp. 292; Last Sheaves. 12mo, pp. xii–310. 3 vols. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 each.

McSpadden, J. Walker. Famous Painters of America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50 net.

Mahan, Capt. A. T. From Sail to Steam. (Recollections of Naval Life.) 12mo, pp. 2–326. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Martin, George Madden. Abbie Ann. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Montaigne, The Essays of. Translated by John Florio, 1603. Selected by Adolphe Cohn. (French Classics for English Readers series.) Portrait. 8vo, pp. xlvi–364. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

Montaigne's Essays, in complete form, are somewhat bulky for the average library. Parts of them, moreover, are not quite suitable for general reading. What has been attempted in the present edition is a selection, not alone of the more notable specimens of Montaigne's intellectual personality, but of those having

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most popular interest. Altogether we have twenty-five essays. Professor Cohn's introduction fills twenty-nine pages, and, if not worked out with the care one might have wished for, is nevertheless a helpful and suggestive piece of writing. It is followed by a bibliography filling seven pages in small type, and giving, besides a list of important editions in French, a list of notable English translations, and of books or essays dealing with Montaigne. The text of Florio has been followed rather than Cotton's, or the revisions of Florio by the Hazlitts.

A note informs us that a copy of the first edition of Florio, containing the autograph of James I., is in the Public Library of Boston, in which possession that library may be said to compete for distinction with the British Museum and its copy containing the autograph of Shakespeare, the only book, as Emerson has said, "which we certainly know to have been in the poet's library." It is curious that the British Museum should also have a copy containing the autograph of Ben Jonson.

Reed, Myrtle. Love Affairs of Literary Men. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–204. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Rice, Alice Hegan. Captain June. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

Riley, James Whitcomb. Morning. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 162. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Rives, Hallie Erminie. Satan Sanderson. 12mo, pp. 400. With colored illustrations by A. B. Wenzell. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

If to induce a thrill be the purpose of a novel, Hallie Erminie Rives must stand high among American novelists. In "Satan Sanderson" the thrills follow thick and fast as in a melodrama by Theodore Kremer. They follow in good sharp English, moreover, with only occasional tiptoe reaches into preciosity. The straining for an odd, striking word and the frequent impressionistic pictures of the author indicate that she might have been a poet if she were not a novelist. A novelist she is, however, and one frankly melodramatic. Nothing must impede the course of action, the development of situation. The hurdle of an improbability is taken with the grace and coolness of the best-blooded hunter in America. From beginning to end the book is vibrant with American intensity. An Englishman could not attempt to write such a story. A Frenchman's *verve*, an Italian's vivacity, could not cope with the continuity of stress and storm that Hallie Erminie Rives keeps alive from chapter to chapter. The characters repel cold analysis, but they are just as real as Mr. Wenzell's handsome pictures make them. Besides, if they were merely normal, they could never do so many and such interesting things.

David Stires has a scapegrace son whom he disinherits. Father and son have quarreled bitterly, and the son has left the house for bad and all. In the son's place, David has taken his ward, Jessica Holme. By an accident, Jessica has become blind, which does not prevent her from practising sculpture, as she did before the misfortune befell her. In the attic of the house she has modeled a figure of Hugh, the prodigal, as she imagined he must look. She thinks there should be some hope for Hugh; and regrets keenly that his father should make her the beneficiary of his will. Another protégé of David Stires is Harry Sanderson, rector of the fashionable church in Anconia, of which town Mr. Stires is the richest man. Sanderson was in college with Hugh Stires, where Hugh was merely Harry's imitator as a bad man. At college it was that Harry got the nickname, "Satan Sanderson." All such wickedness he has cast out forever, to become a most popular and smart preacher. He has a beautiful chapel, keeps a fast motor-car, plays golf, and cites Keats and Walter Pater in his sermons.

Hugh, the prodigal, returns and convinces everybody except Harry Sanderson that he has reformed. He is always borrowing money from the affluent preacher. A marriage is arranged between Hugh and Jessica Holme, tho Sanderson loves her, but does not avow himself. A world-famous eye specialist is discovered who restores Jessica's sight. She is married while the cure is still in progress, and is not to look on Hugh until she looks on him as her husband. The ceremony is scarcely over before Hugh's father learns that Hugh has forged his name to a check for five thousand dollars.

For all this excitement the story has only begun. The reader has still to come on the dramatic situation by which Harry Sanderson's career is telescoped, and he is forced to start a new life, saddled with an infamy undeserved, but borne with heroic intrepidity. As has been said, the book is vibrant with intensity from first page to last.

Said, Salamah bint. Memoirs of an Arabian Princess. Translated by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated from photographs 8vo, pp. xvi–227. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

Originally published in Germany, in 1886, Princess Said's "Memoirs" are now translated for the "Memoirs of Charming Women" series. Some doubt has been thrown upon her royal descent, and it has even been suggested that she never existed at all, but Mr. Strachey appears to prove finally that she was a daughter of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar, that she became a Christian, assuming the name Emily, and that she escaped to Aden with a German trader, Ruete, to whom she was married. On Ruete's death, she resumed her title of Princess of Oman and Zanzibar, and she made her home at Berlin, where she was taken up considerably by high personages. It is stated that "she appears to have done a good deal of intriguing with Germans—Bismarck and others—who thought they might make some use of her, but they eventually dropt her."

The "Memoirs," originally written, during a period of ill-health, for the future perusal of the author's children, describe with great simpleness her childhood in the Sultan's palace and subsequently at the home of one of her brothers. The life of the harem, education of children, female fashions, the position of women in the East, Arabian suitorship and marriage, social customs, Mohammedan beliefs and festivals, medical methods, and the system of slavery are set forth from an intimate point of view. In explaining the nature of an Arab the Princess writes: "A pious Arab would feel deeply affronted were one to attempt beginning his illumination by inculcating science, without which there can be no question of higher culture in Europe. It would give him a terrible shock, it would convulse his mentality, if one spoke to him of 'natural laws,' to him who in the whole life of the universe, down to the smallest details, through the eyes of his immutable faith sees only one thing—the all-guiding, all-governing hand of God!"

Sinclair, May. The Helpmate. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The most important news to readers of "The Divine Fire" must be that the great expectations awakened by May Sinclair in that novel are kept alive by her latest book. Her manner of writing remains clear, just, and warm with glow of individuality. She analyzes her characters searchingly, yet with the sincerely tolerant eye of the observer and weigher of experience who has fathomed the depths of the human soul, now muddy, now clear. This philosophic temper in judgment, joined with distinction and incisiveness of expression, has raised May Sinclair to eminence among present novelists.

Her method of fictional verity is based on tireless patience in accumulating detail. The reader studies the soul conflict of the *dramatis personæ* through the microscopic eye of the author. At times the vision is too absorbed, too comprehensive. Without seeing so many little things, one feels that the characters might be just as well understood. Yet all these little things are in harmony with the central note of the story. Description of character-growth, dialog, natural and vivid, development of the narrative all three main elements conjoin logically and with muscular grace.

The test of the author's art in this instance is the attractiveness with which she has been able to invest a rather sordid story.

On the fourth day of her honeymoon Anne Majendie learns, through an overheard conversation, that her husband has been rather shamefully embroiled with a woman of questionable reputation. It all happened several years before their marriage. Walter Majendie, the husband, does not attempt to blink the fact. In truth, he has married Anne believing that his sister had confided to her the painful episode. Edith, the sister, had come very near the point of avowal, but by a wholly feminine address of tactics, that justified herself in her brother's confidence, did not in reality reveal anything.

Anne, the wife, is of the self-righteous sort. She agrees to remain with her husband, and says solemnly that she will be a good wife to him, meanwhile casting him beyond her soul, into utter darkness. It is impossible not to marvel and be angry at Anne's satisfaction in thus immolating herself. She carries out her policy of perfection for seven long years; and she learns the lesson that sooner or later must be learned by all who are proud in their righteousness.

Not that the book is in any sense a sermon. It is far too artistically and honestly a novel, informed with sagacity of mind, and admirably distinguished in expression.

Sinclair, Upton. The Overman. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents net.

Thanet, Octave. The Lion's Share. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 376. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Train, Arthur. Mortmain. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–314. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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Heart Throbs: A Book Compiled by 50,000 People

HEART THROBS is a collection of scraps in prose and verse—the pathetic or humorous little things that have appealed to people as they sat at the fireside reading newspaper, book or magazine. President Roosevelt furnished his favorite selection. Hundreds of other prominent public men are numbered among the 50,000 contributors. Its chief value lies in the insight it affords into the tastes and aims of "the plain people of America," as Lincoln loved to call us.

Many of the selections were yellow with age, taken from mother's scrap-book, sacred with hallowed memories; some came from between the leaves of the family Bible or the old school-book in the attic; many clippings were worn threadbare and carefully repaired and strengthened; odorous with lavendar, rose and orris; proving that the American people hold dear the sweet, tender sentiments associated with home and mother.

Note.—These excerpts were selected from the book "Heart Throbs," by the editor of the London (Eng.) "Daily Mail."

McKinley's Dying Prayer

"In the afternoon of his last day on earth the President began to realize that his life was slipping away, and that the efforts of science could not save him. He asked Dr. Rixey to bring the surgeons in. One by one the surgeons entered and approached the bedside. When they were gathered about him the President opened his eyes and said:

"'It is useless, gentlemen; I think we ought to have prayer.'

"The dying man crossed his hands on his breast and half closed his eyes. There was a beautiful smile on his countenance. The surgeons bowed their heads. Tears streamed from the eyes of the white-clad nurses on either side of the bed. The yellow radiance of the sun shone softly in the room.

The Late Wm. McKinley

"'Our Father, which art in heaven,' said the President, in a clear, steady voice.

The lips of the surgeons moved.

"'Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done——'

"The sobbing of a nurse disturbed the still air. The President opened his eyes and closed them again.

"'Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven.'

"A long sigh. The sands of life were running swiftly. The sunlight died out, and raindrops dashed against the windows.

"'Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.'

"Another silence. The surgeons looked at the dying face and the friendly lips.

"'For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.'

"'Amen,' whispered the surgeons."

—*James Creelman, in "On the Great Highway."*

In a Lighter Vein

I have heard of poor and sad congregations, but the saddest preacher I ever knew went from Posey County, Indiana, to Pike County, Missouri, where John Hay discovered Little Breeches and Jim Bludsoe. He was starving to death on donations of catfish, 'possum, and a hundred-dollar salary. Finally he made up his mind to go away. With wet eyes he stood up in the prayer meeting to bid good-bye to his weeping congregation.

"Brothers and sisters," he said, wiping his eyes on his red bandana handkerchief, "I've called you together to-night to say farewell. The Lord has called me to another place. I don't think the Lord loves this people much, for none of you seem to die. He doesn't seem to want you. And you don't seem to love each other, for I've never married any of you. And I don't think you love me, for you don't pay me my salary—and your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'

"And now brothers and sisters, I am going to a better place. I've been appointed chaplain to the penitentiary at Joliet. 'Where I go ye cannot come; but I go to prepare a place for you.'"

A Bit of Newspaper Verse

She took up one of the magazines and glanced through it casually, but somehow it did not appeal to the old lady, and so she laid it down again. There was a volume of poems richly bound in vellum on the table by her side, and for a little while the story of its gallant knights and lovely maidens bewitched her. But soon the weight of the book began to tire her feeble hands.

After that, quite as a last resort, she took up the evening paper and glanced through it just to while away the time. She had never taken much concern in politics, the latest Parisian fashion did not interest her in the least, but presently three little verses wedged in between a lurid account of a murder and a patent medicine advertisement caught her eye.

The poem was Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue," and at the very first lines of it the old lady became all attention:

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and staunch it stands,
And the little tin soldier is covered with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.

Very slowly, as she read on, the tears came into her eyes and dimmed the spectacles so that she could scarcely see the lines of the second verse:

"Now don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise!"
Then, toddling off to his trundle bed,
He dreamed of his pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming, an angel song
Awakened our little boy.
Oh, the years are many——

Yes, they were many! It was more than half a century ago now. The paper dropped from the old lady's hand, and rustled to the floor. There was no use in trying to read any more, for her thoughts had flown away now to the time when she had had such a Little Boy Blue as that. Since then she had had lots of other children. Even now, as she sat there in the twilight, she could hear the shouts of her grandchildren at play not far away, but little Geordie had been her first-born, and somehow the others were different, and nobody knew just how but herself. She had daughters to console her in her widowhood, and when her married daughter had died, her children had been left. But with little Geordie it was different. They only knew of him by the little headstone in the graveyard; but to her—why, after reading that little poem, it seemed as though it were only yesterday that he was toddling along beside her, rosy and bright, and full of fun. And he used to say just those things—she remembered.

"Why, mother," said her daughter, as she came in, "you've been crying! What's the matter?"

"It was nothing, dear," answered the old lady, as she wiped her eyes. "I was reading, you know, and it upset me a little. It was only a bit of newspaper verse"

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

Author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"; the lady who wrote "The Heart Throb," selected by President Roosevelt.

Lincoln's Rules for Living

Do not worry, eat three square meals a day, say your prayers, be courteous to your creditors, keep your digestion good, steer clear of biliousness, exercise, go slow and go easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these I reckon will give you a good lift.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*

A Morning Prayer

The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter, and kind faces, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.

—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

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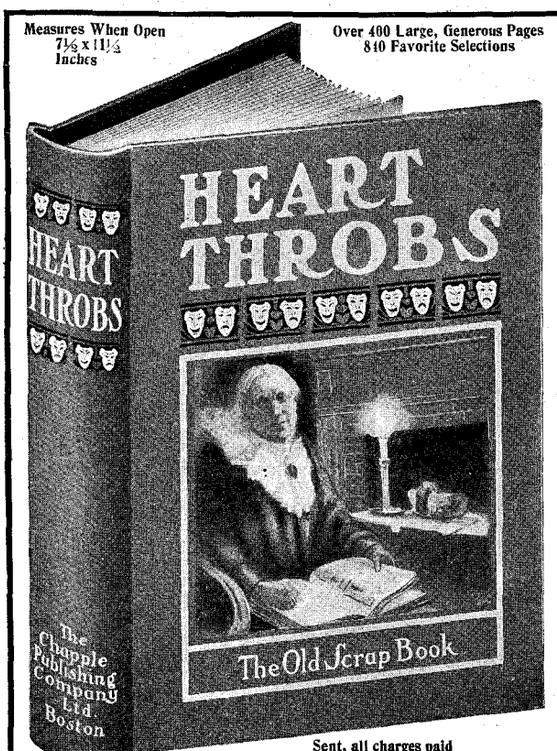

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CURRENT POETRY

"Spare Me My Dreams."

BY RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

I.

Relentless Time, that gives both harsh and kind,
Brave let me be
To take thy various gifts with equal mind,
And proud humility;
But, even by day, while the full sunlight streams,
Give me my dreams!

II.

Whatever, Time, thou takest from my heart,
What from my life,
From what dear thing thou yet may'st make me part—
Plunge not too deep the knife;
As dies the day, and the long twilight gleams,
Spare me my dreams!

—*From "The Fire Divine"* (*Century*).

Satan, Prince of Darkness.

BY HELEN HAY WHITNEY.

I sinned, but gloriously. I bore the fall
From Heaven's high places as becomes a king.
I did not shriek before the utmost sting
Of torture or of banishment. The pall
Of Dis, I cried, should be the hall
Where sad proud men of men should meet and sing
The woes of that defeat ambitions bring
Hurled from the last vain fight against the wall.

I thought I had been punished. To forego
All lovely sights, the whisper of fresh rain,
To brood forever endlessly on pain,
Yet still a Prince, ah, God, I dreamed,—and then
I learned my Fate, this wandering to and fro
In Devil's work among the sons of men.

—*From "Gypsy Verses"* (Duffield).

PERSONAL

A New Pianist.—A writer in *The National Magazine* (October) grows very enthusiastic over the ability and genius of a new American musician by the name of Buhlig, and predicts an early success for this pianist in his native land. While little known in this country, the writer tells us that "Richard Buhlig . . . has made the greatest sensation of the decade abroad." He continues, saying: "We are promised the most interesting personality in the piano world since Paderewski's début here eighteen years ago." The article tells us of his early education. It says:

Buhlig is a Chicagoan by birth, was educated in the public schools, and studied music in that city until his seventeenth year. He finished his studies under Leschetizky, and began concertizing in Berlin in 1902. He has a faculty for doing unusual things. He opened his public career, for example, by making the Berlin critics listen to his playing of Schubert's greatest but most neglected pianoforte work, the Sonata in B flat, Schumann's Fantasia, and Chopin's twenty-four preludes. Any music student can realize the daring of that in a young man with his entire future at stake. But he won the Berlin critics. Then he went on to London, and dared more by performing the unparalleled feat of giving both of Brahms's piano concertos in one evening, and sending his audience away enthusiastic.

A recent interviewer discovered Buhlig reading an Italian copy of Dante, and drew from him a confession that one of his ambitions was to study Greek,

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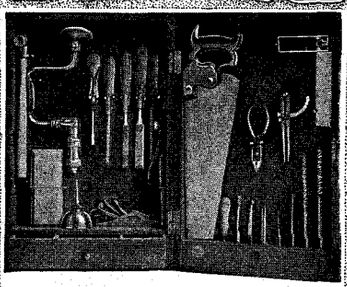

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so that he could read Plato in the original. He is conversant with all the Continental languages and literatures, and he admits that he is as fond of literture as he is of music. Buhlig is described as a strikingly handsome young man with a most magnetic personality, two attributes which ought to go a long way toward helping him to mount the top rung of the ladder of fame.

When Tennyson Was Rebuked.—It is not often that one is given as intimate a picture of Tennyson's personality as that sketched by a contributor to a recent number of *Harper's Weekly*. The American referred to was a New-England school-teacher who maintained an intimate friendship and spent much time with the poet during his later years. Says the writer:

One evening when the two were thus together, Tennyson said that he would depart from his custom and narrate a personal experience; but he had suffered a good deal from repetitions of his tales by those to whom he had told them, and he would be obliged to ask his friend never to repeat what he was about to hear.

The American smoked on for a few seconds while Tennyson waited for the promise, and then he said:

"My lord, in my country a gentleman would never make that request of another gentleman."

"H-h-m!" said the poet, and looked out of eyes that wondered if the quiet smoker opposite knew how much ne'd said. Then he told the story.

Mark Twain's Cat.—*The Sunday Magazine* tells a funny story of a trio composed of Mark Twain, a cat, and an inquisitive visitor. Mr. Clemens has never been classed with the "nature-fakers," by the President. The story of the famous frog has gone unchallenged. A cat now takes the place of the jumping pet, and it is with this cat the story deals:

Mark Twain, as is his custom, hides himself during the summer from the head-hunters, those persons seeking autographs, photographs, or interviews. This year he selected Tuxedo Park as his retreat, renting an old colonial house until the latter part of September, when he returned to his New

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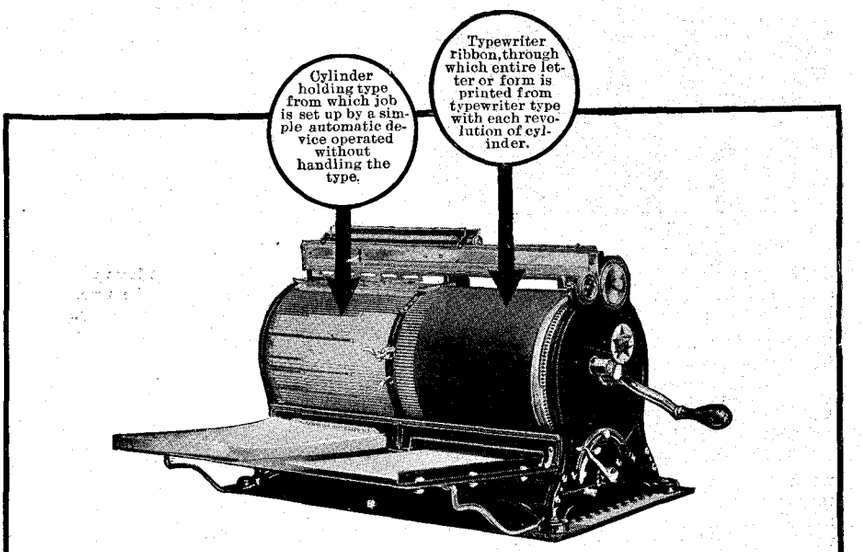
Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do: either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it.

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college.

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked careworn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.


Cylinder holding type from which job is set up by a simple automatic device operated without handling the type.
Typewriter ribbon, through which entire letter or form is printed from typewriter type with each revolution of cylinder.

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The Gammeter Multigraph is in reality a typewriter especially constructed for multiple work. It uses typewriter type, ribbon and rubber platen. Its work *cannot* be distinguished from that of a regular typewriter, yet with a Multigraph your office boy can produce copies faster than with any "duplicator," and every copy will be a perfect, ribbon-printed original. The Multigraph requires no expert handling, and there is no mussiness or soiling of fingers in its operation.

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For Multiple Typewriting and Office Printing

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of forms printed on the Gammeter Multigraph, together with a Multigraph typewritten letter addressed to you personally. Simply send us your name, the name of your firm, and the position you occupy. We will also send descriptive booklet and catalogue.

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With 15 years experience in making men's clothing, and $100,000 capital we fit our customers with the very newest, most stylish, best fitting and smartest garments. No merchant tailor can duplicate them for less than twenty to thirty dollars.

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Prompt delivery and satisfaction is guaranteed to every customer.

Write today for free samples, measure chart, tape and full particulars.

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Mail Order Dep't 20,

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor $1.00

GUARANTEED best of all safety razors. Complete for $1.00 with silver-nickeled frame—12 Ever-Ready blades, handle and blade stropper, attractively cased. Extra blades, 10 for 50 cents, which also fit Gem and Star frames. Ten new Ever-Ready blades, exchanged for ten dull ones and 35 cents. On sale everywhere. Mail orders prepaid, $1.00.

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¶ We are confident that in our

CAPITOL BOILERS AND RADIATORS

we are nearest the perfect system for satisfactory and economical home heating. We cannot give you the reasons here. We ask you to write for our descriptive, illustrated book P. which explains the merits of our methods—gives the reason "why"—makes the appeal to your own experience. This book is mailed free.

Capitol Boilers and Radiators are equally valuable for heating Public Buildings.

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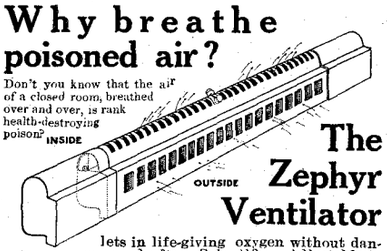
Branch Offices and Agencies in all principal cities

Why breathe poisoned air?

Don't you know that the air of a closed room, breathed over and over, is rank health-destroying poison?



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lets in life-giving oxygen without dangerous drafts. Scientific. Adjustable to any window. Neat; handsome; strong. For private houses, public buildings, schools, hospitals, etc,

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Sold by hardware and department stores; or write us for information and free instructive booklet on Ventilation.

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For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

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Send for descriptive booklet
Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.
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CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

York home. There, during the heated days, Mr. Clemens wandered about the country byways or spent the time in various shady nooks in his grounds.

A visitor who succeeded in discovering his whereabouts found the great author in his famous suit of white flannels, seated under a tree petting a kitten.

"Where did you get it?" queried the friendly intruder.

For a moment there was a twinkle in the aged humorist's eyes; it was succeeded by a solemn look as he replied: "I rent it from a neighbor. You see, I can not afford a cat—not even a young one."

Subsequent inquiry proved at least the first part of Mr. Clemens's statement to be true. He had actually rented the kitten for the summer season. What does he pay for it? Nobody knows what Mark Twain pays for anything. All the world is interested only in what Mark Twain is paid.

Confessions of a Press Agent.—De Quincey had much to do with making the "Confession" style of literature popular. We have listened to confessionals of all kinds since the opium-eater painted his wonderful dreams. The book market has seldom been without this style of wares. The "Confessions of a Press Agent," in *Munsey's Magazine*, is the latest contribution to this form of letters. Mr. Pollock, the author of the paper, tells some very amusing stories of the efforts press agents make to get their stuff before the public. He describes a press agent as "a person employed to obtain newspaper advertising for any given thing, the thing usually being a theatrical production." One of his typical stories follows:

A characteristic example of the kind of "fake" in which one may rely upon the cooperation of the Fourth Estate is the incident of Margaret Mayo writing a play in twenty-four hours. Miss Mayo, who has since written many plays, at the time of which I speak was appearing with Grace George in "Pretty Peggy" at the Herald Square. The season had been dull, and I was casting about for any item likely to get into print, when the idea of having some one go Clyde Fitch one or two better in rapidity of accomplishment occurred to me. Obviously, it was impossible to involve Miss George in the episode without making her appear ridiculous, and so I cast about for a likely member of her company.

Miss Mayo's name suggested itself to me because of the fact that she was even then at work on several comedies, and I obtained her consent to my plan. Shortly afterward it was announced from the Herald Square that Miss Mayo had wagered a supper with Theodore Burt Sayre, an author of prominence, that she could begin and complete a four-act drama in the space of a single day. The test was to be made on the following Sunday at the residence of the actress, who was to have the benefit of a stenographer; and, to guard against her using an idea previously worked out, she was to follow a synopsis furnished by Mr. Sayre. This synopsis was to be delivered in a sealed envelop at six o'clock one morning, and the play was to be finished at six o'clock the next. Mr. Sayre, an intimate personal friend, had been furnished with these details over the telephone, and affirmed them when called up by the reporters. Our announcement was printed by nearly every newspaper in town.

The stenographer furnished Miss Mayo on that eventful morning was my own—a bright quick-witted Irish girl, whose name, unfortunately, I have forgotten. The synopsis of the play was Miss Mayo's. She had it made from an old manuscript of her own, which had been freshly typed a day or two before. On Saturday night sheets from this manuscript were generously distributed about the room, the remaining sheets were hidden in a bureau drawer, the typewriter was put in position, and our scenery was ready. Business took me to Philadelphia on a late train, and the beginning of our two little comedies—that to be written and that to be acted—was entrusted to Miss Mayo.

I got back from the Quaker City shortly after noon on Sunday, and went directly to the apartment-house in which the lady lived. From the hall

Jaeger SANITARY UNDERWEAR

Ask any conscientious dealer what are standard woolens. He will answer "Jaeger."

Ask any leading physician what is the best health underwear. He will answer "Jaeger."

Can **you** afford to disregard such endorsement?

Write for samples and booklet of particulars,

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

WHITELAW'S Paper Blankets

SANITARY · HEALTHFUL · WARM

BED Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick quilts should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. **Paper Blankets** are warmer than woolen, and weigh only ten ounces each. Made of [illegible] sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip. Cost less than washing blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Worn between sheet and top cover. **PRICE $3.00 A DOZEN,** F.O.B. Cincinnati, or we will send two full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00. Also make the famous **Paper Diapers** that **Appeal to the mother of the babe** to be worn inside the regular diaper and destroyed when soiled. 75 cents per 100 F. O. B., Cincinnati, or will mail 50, postpaid, for $1.00. If skeptical send 10cts. in stamps for samples of diapers.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio

Southern Property

is of particular interest to you at this time of year and some good offers along this line are made in the Realty Exchange in this issue.

I Want A Doctor

who might be interested in a plan for establishing a

Sanitarium for treating **Tuberculosis** by modern methods in the most naturally favored section of Sullivan Co., N. Y.

My estate comprises 300 acres of high, dry ground beautifully diversified. Near R. R. station with good train service but so located as to afford absolute privacy.

Large, well built comfortable house completely furnished with present accommodations for 50 guests. Several separate furnished cottages will accommodate as many more. Plenty of room for additional cottages as needed. Good stables and out buildings. Orchards, garden plots, etc. Natural golf grounds. Lake of over 40 acres and trout stream, both well stocked.

Unusual opportunity for ambitious professional man with some money to make a great deal more.

I am not a speculator and only those acting for themselves need answer this. Address

"Liberty," care of Lord & Thomas, 150 Nassau St., N.Y. City

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I heard a nervous voice and the click of a typewriter. Somebody admitted me, and my eyes beheld as excellent a counterfeit of fevered energy as it has ever been their luck to fall upon. Miss Mayo was pacing the floor wildly, dictating at least sixty words a minute, while the stenographer bent quiveringly over her machine. A pile of manuscript, such as Arthur Wing Pinero might possibly have prepared in six months, lay on the table. The typist broke the charm.

"Why," she exclaimed, "it's Mr. Pollock!"

"Oh," said Miss Mayo, "I thought you were a newspaper man! Sit down and have a biscuit."

This pretense was continued all day. When reporters came we struggled with the difficulties of rapid-fire composition; when they didn't we ate biscuits and manifolded epigrams, which were sent to waiting city editors and quoted as being from "the twenty-four-hour play." Miss Mayo was photographed several times, and we had dinner at six. Afterward, we named our product "The Mart," and our day's work was done. Despite our thin histrionism, there wasn't a scribe among our visitors who didn't know in his secret soul that the whole thing had been cooked up for advertising purposes; yet, a newsless Sunday aiding and abetting us, we had more space the next morning than would have been devoted to the outbreak of a revolution in France.

Senator Aldrich.—Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of *The National Magazine*, and friend in general to Washington men of affairs, has written an interesting article in the October issue of his monthly on Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. Mr. Chapple speaks of the unusual remarks made by the visitor at Washington, when he is introduced to some public man. "Why, he is entirely different from what I have always supposed him to be after reading about him in the papers" is the usual statement after one of these events. It is with this fact in mind that the writer pens the pictures of the "other side" of public men. He has this to say of Senator Aldrich:

I have never met any one who knew him personally who could be made to yield one jot or tittle of their admiration for the quiet, forceful Senator from Rhode Island, who has so long kept his hand on the throttle of important national legislative movements. There is something in the calm way in which he goes about his work that commands admiration from all those who actually see him and understand what

TROUBLE FROM COFFEE

People Beginning to Learn About the Drug.

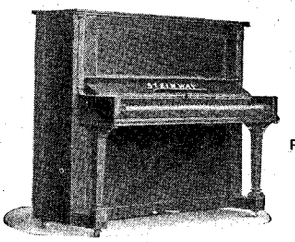
"Coffee treated me so badly that I want to tell people about it, and if you can use my letter I will be glad.

"I am 45 years old and have drank coffee all my life. I have felt bad for years and did not know what ailed me. Sometimes I would have to press my hand against my heart, I would be in such pain, and I got so I could hardly do my work. My head would feel heavy and dizzy, and many a time I got so blind I just had to drop down or else I would have fallen.

"I felt bad all over. My feet would swell and hurt me. A friend of mine asked me to try Postum and stop drinking coffee. I tried the Postum, but it was some days before I got hold of the right way to make it. My heart disease and dropsy disappeared and I got entirely well.

"There is much in making it. It has to be boiled longer than ordinary coffee, but when I got it made good it was fine, and now I would't have coffee in my house at all. I am sure that Postum saved my life, and I am now perfectly well. I send you the names of about twenty people that have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

It's worth while to read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



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The Primacy of the STEINWAY

First among pianos—first in construction, first in tone, first in originality, the place of the Steinway Piano is that of international leadership.

Other makers have followed and tried to imitate the distinctive features of the Steinway, but their endeavors have served only to emphasize its primacy.

The Steinways have achieved and maintained this precedence by perfecting each individual part of the Steinway Piano along original lines and then uniting these completed parts into a perfect whole.

As a proof, examine the Vertegrand at $550.

Steinway Pianos can be bought from any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added.

Illustrated catalogue and the little booklet, "The Triumph of the Vertegrand," sent on request and mention of this magazine.

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High-grade dividend paying stocks and selected income bearing bonds in lots of one share upwards. Write for circular A 21, describing securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange yielding from 5 to over 10% per annum at present quotations.
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DAILY MARKET LETTER.

J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co.
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SAFETY IN TAX BONDS

Yielding 5% to 6%

Our list is large, including:
$500 Drain Bonds of Worth and Harrison Co., Ia., Bates and Charlton Co., Mo.
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Present conditions enable us to offer these at remarkable bargains.
We have customers in over twenty States—all satisfied.
Send *your* name for our mailing list.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON COMPANY
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The Sled that Steers

With 1907-8 Improvements. The swiftest, safest, strongest sled ever invented. The fastest sled for boys. The only sled girls can properly control. Steering without dragging the feet lets it go full speed—saves its cost in shoes the first season—prevents wet feet, colds and doctor's bills. Made of second growth white ash and steel—built to last.

MODEL SLED FREE.

Write for cardboard model showing just how it works; sent free with colored Christmas booklet, and prices.

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Patentees and Manufacturers.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

It Does Not Upset!

Give your boy or girl an outlet for childhood's restless energy. Healthful body-building exercise with the

"Irish Mail"

The Car the children all *know*. Safe, simple, rubber tired, easy running. Be sure to get the genuine.

The "Irish Mail Car" will go as fast as the youngster likes. But it it so low that there is no danger of turning over.

Look for the name on the seat

Patented
Write today for Illustrated Catalog.
Hill-Standard Mfg. Co. 627 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Ind.

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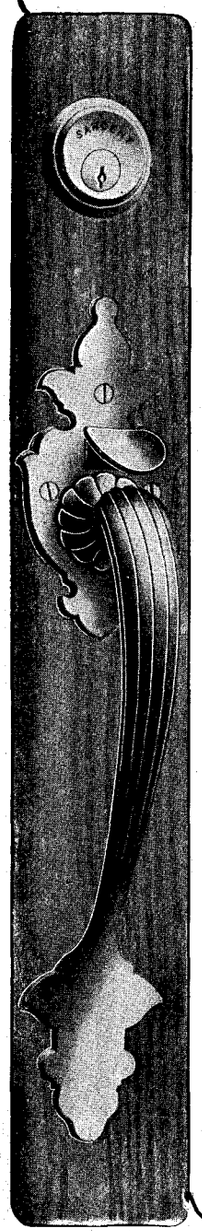
Consider the Effect of Hardware



In planning a home do not overlook the decorative possibilities of the hardware, and do not neglect the opportunity to exercise your own judgment in its selection.

SARGENT'S
ARTISTIC
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offers the widest latitude of choice. Designs are made to harmonize with every style and period of architecture.

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will prove invaluable if you are building or remodeling. Write for it.

If you are interested in Colonial Styles, ask for our Colonial Booklet.

SARGENT & CO., 160 Leonard St., New York.

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FOR THE WINTER?

There are a number of excellent offers or Southern and Southwestern property in the Realty Exchange this week.

THERE ARE TWO REASONS

Why we send our duplicator on ten days' trial. FIRST—It proves our confidence in the machine. SECOND—By personal use, you can positively tell, before buying, whether it meets your requirements. Each machine contains 16 feet of duplicating surface which can be used over and over again. **100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original.** Complete duplicator, cap size (prints 8¾x13 in.). Price, $7.50 less 33⅓ per cent. discount, **$5.00 net.**

THE FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Bldg. 111 John St., New York

his influence means to the nation. On entering his committee-room, one always meets with a quiet, deferential, polite reception, followed now and then by just a nervous twitch of his mouth, or a pull at his heavy gray mustache, while his brown eyes sparkle with interest and animation that presage the power and strength of one who possesses the dynamic force of leadership.

Beginning life as a grocery clerk, his career of over a quarter-century in the Senate is a record of energetic effort and progress; and the history of Rhode Island will not reveal men of wider national influence and power or of greater ability than Senator Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich. When he goes about the Senate chamber—it may be to have a conference with Senator Tillman, or a word with some other member on the Democratic side; or in consultation with his confrères in his own party—there is always a courteous deference in the bearing of the listener; and in action and word a strong personal confidence is manifested when Senator Aldrich speaks on any subject, in private or public.

Shelley's Letters.—Unpublished letters dealing with the lives of literary folk, while often of doubtful value as biography, are generally of much interest to the casual reader. *Pearson's Magazine* (November) publishes a number of such letters, valuable perhaps for the slight insight they give into the domestic atmosphere of the poet Shelley. The extract here quoted is in the hand of Shelley's young wife Harriet, who, when finally deserted, drowned herself in despair. The letter follows in full:

Mr. S. promised you a recital of the horrible event that caused us to leave Wales. I have undertaken the task as I wish to spare him in the present nervous state of health everything that can recall to his mind the horrors of that night which I will relate. On Friday night, the 26th February, we retired to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock. We had been in bed about half an hour when Mr. S. heard a noise proceeding from one of the parlors. he immediately went downstairs with two pistols, which he had loaded that night expecting to have occasion for them he went into the billiard-room, where he heard footsteps retreating, he followed into another little room which was called an office. he there saw a man in the act of quitting the room through a glass window which opens into a shrubbery. the man fired at Mr. S. which he avoided. Bysse then fired but it flashed in the pan, the man then knocked Bysse down and they struggled on the ground. Bysse then fired his second pistol which he thought wounded him in the shoulder as he uttered a shriek and got up, when he said these words, "By God, I will be revenged. I will murder your wife." He then fled as we hoped for the night. Our servants were not gone to bed but were just going when the horrible affair happened. this was about 11 o'clock. we all assembled in the parlour where we remained for two hours. Mr. S. then advised us to retire. thinking it impossible he would make a second attack, we left Bysse and our man servant who had only arrived that day and knew nothing of the house, to sit up. I had been in bed three hours when I heard a pistol go off. I immediately ran downstairs when I perceived that Bysse's flannell gown had been shot thro and the window curtain.

Bysse had sent Daniel to see what hour it was. when he heard a noise at the window he went there and a man thrust his arm thro the glass and fired at him. Thank Heaven the ball went thro his gown and he remained unhurt. Mr. S. happened to stand sideways had he stood fronting, the ball must have killed him. Bysse fired his pistol but it would not go off. he then aimed a blow at him with an old sword which he found in the house. the assassin attempted to get the sword from him and just as he was pulling it away Daniel rushed into the room when he made his escape. this was at 4 in the morning. it had been a most dreadful night, the wind was as loud as thunder and the rain descended in torrents. nothing has been heard of him [the assassin] and we have reason to believe it was no stranger as there is a man of the

SANITAS
THE WASHABLE WALL COVERING

WEIGH wallpaper in your judgment against a *washable* wall covering—against a wall covering as beautiful as the finest wallpaper but which *cannot fade.*

You can wipe all dust and dirt from SANITAS with a damp cloth, and it leaves no mark.

You can let the strongest light pour directly upon it, and it keeps its color.

SANITAS is printed in oil colors on a strong muslin foundation. Dull or glazed surface.

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1st prize, Mrs. W. N. Blaney, 1701 Sherman Ave., Denver, Col.; 2d prize, Mrs. P. G. Hansen, Edgerton, Wis.; 3d prize, Miss Marion Swan, 154 Passaic Ave., Passaic, N. J.; 4th prize, Mrs. E. A. Corwin, Box 35, Haywards, Cal.

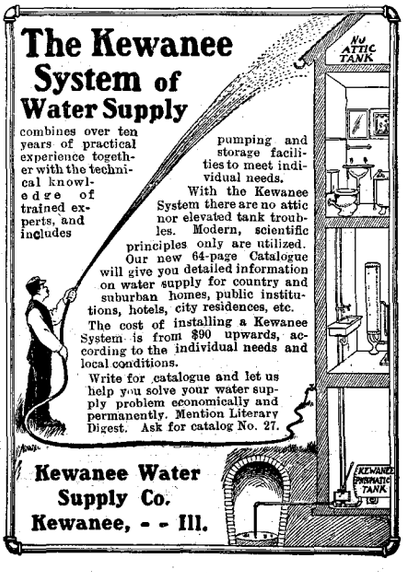
Ask your dealer to show you the large SANITAS sample book, showing many patterns suitable for every room in the house, or write directly to our Department of Home Decoration, describing your room fully, and receive, free, suggestive pencil sketches with samples showing suitable patterns.

The Standard Oil Cloth Co.
Dept. M 322 Broadway, New York.

How's Your Health?

If it demands that you travel to a warmer climate this winter, we suggest that, before deciding where you will go, you investigate the offers of Southern and Southwestern properties, in the Realty Exchange, this issue.

The Kewanee System of Water Supply



combines over ten years of practical experience together with the technical knowledge of trained experts, and includes pumping and storage facilities to meet individual needs.

With the Kewanee System there are no attic nor elevated tank troubles. Modern, scientific principles only are utilized.

Our new 64-page Catalogue will give you detailed information on water supply for country and suburban homes, public institutions, hotels, city residences, etc.

The cost of installing a Kewanee System is from $90 upwards, according to the individual needs and local conditions.

Write for catalogue and let us help you solve your water supply problem economically and permanently. Mention Literary Digest. Ask for catalog No. 27.

Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, - - Ill.

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name of Leeson who the next morning that it happened went and told the shop-keeper of the place that it was a tale of Mr. Shelley to impose upon them that he might leave the country without paying his bills. this they believed and none of them attempted to do anything toward his discovery. We left Tarryealt on Saturday and staid till everything was ready for our leaving the place at the Sol. General of the County's house who lived 7 miles from us. Mr. Leeson had been heard to say that he was determined to drive us out of the country. he once happened to get hold of a little pamphlet which Mr. S. had printed in Dublin. this he sent up to the Government, in fact he was forever saying something against us and that because we were determined not to admit him to our house because we had heard his character and from many acts of his we found that he was malignant and cruel to the greatest degree.

Too Many Magazines.—An editorial writer on the Tacoma *Ledger* is responsible for the following interesting article on the poet Stedman, who recently celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday amid a shower of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of Europe and the United States. The poet is about to write an autobiography, we are told. For some years he has been hesitating, fearing lest he be too young to attempt such a venture. He has concluded, however, that since, in these days, men of thirty and forty grow autobiographical, no apology is necessary. The writer continues:

Mr. Stedman has found a pat name for the abundance of worthless stories that find their way into the magazines. He calls them "wood-pulp literature." He has reached another conclusion in his advanced years with which most persons will agree. The man that starts another new magazine should be sent to jail. On his birthday Mr. Stedman commented briefly on the literature of to-day in a talk with a newspaper reporter, saying: "There appear in the magazines three or four stories every month which years ago would have attracted wide attention and would have been considered in the days when there was not so much writing as almost marking a period in literature. They are, however, hidden by the great mass of material which is produced—wood-pulp literature, I call it. There is much that is good in American letters and very much that is bad. There are ten times as many magazines as there were thirty or forty years ago. Seriously, I think that the next man who starts a new one ought to be sent to jail. Writing is an art these days which is more diffused and there are many who write well. There is an American literature and there are many young writers of ability and genius. But Mr. Stedman is not the kind of man that sours with age and looks on the younger generation as one of inferiors. He has his criticisms, with which there is general agreement, yet he recognizes the high merit of many recent productions.

The Kind of Man Abe Ruef is.—Lincoln Steffens, in his fearless articles on the political corruption of San Francisco, in *The American Magazine*, describes Abraham Ruef, the political boss of that city. Mr. Steffens draws a vivid character sketch of this remarkable college-bred leader, who once held entire political control of the great Western city. We read:

A Latin Jew, Ruef has a cunning mind, but at

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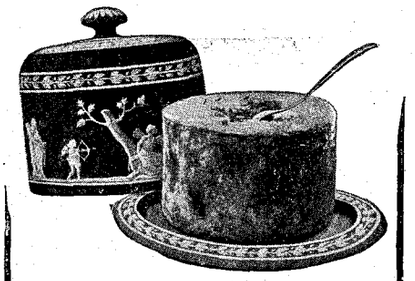

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heart he is an artist, a histrionic artist. He is always playing a part, and while he picks his play with sharp intelligence, he fools himself and he forgets that the side-boxes can see him making up. Ruef knows how he became boss. Most bosses don't. They have certain unconscious personal gifts, and by instinct take advantage of circumstances which lift them into power. Ruef knew as a very young man how to rise in politics. He told me his story one forenoon. He lied; he always lies extravagantly, foolishly, even when he knows you know the truth. Abe Ruef never had that virtue which is so commonly attributed to the political boss: he cared little for his given word. And it is for "lying" that many of his friends and his worst enemies condemn him most severely. Heney, for example, despises "the damned liar" so utterly that he won't have any personal dealings with him even in jail and as a state's witness. But Ruef's lying is harmless. It doesn't deceive Heney; it shouldn't deceive anybody; it isn't deception at all. It's imagination, subjective but vivid. Ruef is *Sentimental Tommy.* When he was telling me his story that morning (a month before he pleaded guilty), he created for me a wonderful image of himself: a young political genius, educated at a university, born master of the ward game, but with the ideals of a cultured mind. He planned great things for a great city. As he painted his picture, he was fascinated by it; as he told of his fight year by year, he lost himself in the warmth of creation. But there were facts in the tale, and it seemed to me that I could feel the difference every time he struck the foundation of truth. No doubt he did have dreams; wasn't he dreaming as he talked? And "I fought," he said; again and again he said it: "So I fought." Taken in as secretary of the ward committee of his (Republican) party because he could write, he would not obey. He made demands, and when they were not granted, he bolted. Well, that is one secret of success: to fight. Most politicians and most men make the mistake of trying by obedience and service to rise by desert; they are "true to party." This young Jew realized as an undergraduate that the bosses, both in politics and in business, fight; they aren't loyal to anybody or anything. Wherefore everybody tries to placate them.

The other politicians were forever trying to placate Ruef, and he never could be placated long. Taking what they gave him, he rose higher and higher; and, demanding ever more, he came at last to want to run the city. The other, older bosses could not consent to this and be bosses; and that's how Ruef came to split the Republican party, organize the Labor party, and, by a secret deal with the Democratic party, seize the city. "I fought," he said, and, having the power, the businesses back of the older bosses backed him. Throughout the story, among all the romance, the boss showed me that he saw clearly the principle of his rise. But he showed it. He wanted me to see it and himself doing it.

King Tandy Jemison.—An example of the crafty methods of the whites in dealing with the Indians is recalled by a writer in *Everywhere* (New York). When the Alleghany Senecas in New York were parceled off onto a reservation they were given the choice, according to this authority, of a strip of land forty miles square or a strip of forty square miles. And they were persuaded to accept the latter, which was measured off in a strip forty miles long and extending one-half mile on either side of the thread of the Alleghany River. The lack of business acumen here shown does not appear in the transaction of King Tandy Jemison, one of these Seneca Indians, living about four miles below Salamanca, on the river-bank. The writer in *Everywhere* tells us about him:

Ten years ago Mr. Jemison found, while digging near the house, a large number of stone implements and arrowheads. His wife urged him to preserve them, and said: "We may some day get a good collection of relics and go about exhibiting them, and it may bring us a better livelihood than farming."

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cumulated the choicest lot of Indian curios, and the rarest, to be found in the United States, and every summer they travel, pitch their tent in large towns, and exhibit and explain their relics. They have met with remarkable financial success, for their grouping of the curios is skilfully done, and almost every article has a fascinating history.

They have lately taken river trips, and in an interesting way. Mr. Jemison built, with his own hands, a house-boat, and in this he and Mrs. Jemison and their little niece went down the Allegheny River, to tarry in cities along the way; reaching Cincinnati late in the summer.

The house-boat is eighteen feet long and six feet six inches wide. The apartment is twelve feet by six. . . . . .

Mr. Jemison is familiar with the river, having in his youth followed log-rafting over the same route and learned all its peculiarities.

The current of the stream will take them down, and Mr. Jemison will guide the boat with a long pike-pole. When their voyage is over they will return on the cars. The boat can be taken apart and shipped as freight.

It is a sign of the times, and a refreshing one to those who love the great Indian race, that it develops, from time to time, members who possess financial ability, and have the patience and resolution to develop it. This was not the case when William Penn bought land of them, and when the "Yankees" bought furs of them, "guessing" how much they weighed. They could outguess the Indians; but when they heedlessly used the words "I calculate," the Indians replied, "You calculate?—I calculate too"; and they did—generally with distinguished and startling success.

New Englanders in the West.—Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history in Harvard University, contributes some interesting information concerning the careers of New Englanders in the West to the November number of *Munsey's Magazine*. After running through the list of such illustrious men as Benjamin Wade, United States Senator from Ohio; Elihu Washburne, Minister to France; Moses Cleaveland, founder of the city of Cleveland; Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury; John S. Pillsbury, flour king; Gustavus F. Swift, pioneer of the meat-packing industry, etc., the writer has the following to say of Stephen Douglas, the "little giant" of the Democratic party in the period preceding the Civil War:

By far the greatest New Englander in Illinois, and indeed the most striking figure in the whole list of transplanted statesmen, is Stephen A. Douglas, who was born in Brandon, Vt., went out early to the West, and grew up as the rival of the rising Abraham Lincoln. Douglas identified himself with the pro-slavery men of Illinois. He drew an unwavering support from the southern counties of the State, which were popularly called "Egypt," and were peopled almost entirely by Southern immigrants and their descendants; while the northern tier abounded in New-England men, and furnished a stronghold of abolitionism.

Notwithstanding his origin, Douglas was preeminently the frontier statesman. He had the manners of the backwoods—rough, violent, and constantly appealing to the groundlings; but he had also the virtues of the West—an immense vigor, a willingness to tackle any question that came up, a breezy belief that somehow things would come out right in the end, a genuine confidence in the capacity of his countrymen to settle their own problems. He went to Congress earlier than Lincoln; and, while Lincoln retired after a single term, Douglas remained there, first as a Representative and then as a Senator. Except Cass, he is the only one of our New-England emigrants who came near the Presidency. He was a strong candidate in the Democratic conventions of 1852 and 1856; but the party split on the question of popular sovereignty, and in 1858 he had to fight for his seat in the Senate with the great champion of antislavery in the West, Abraham Lincoln.

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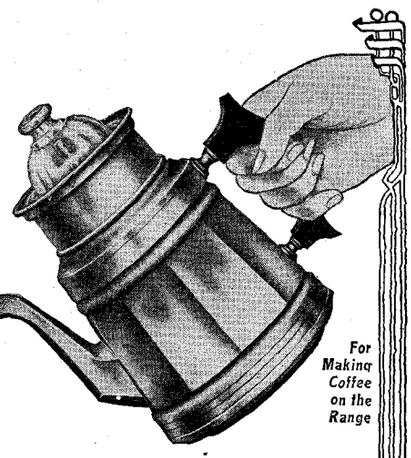

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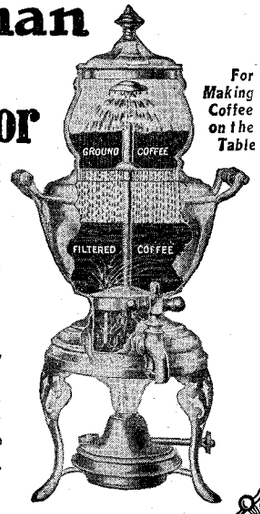

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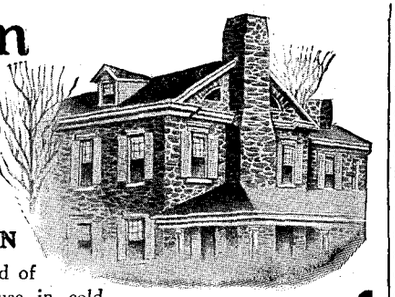

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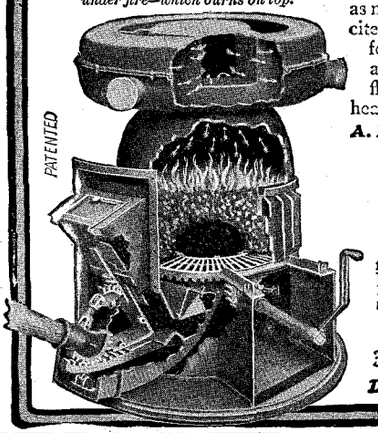

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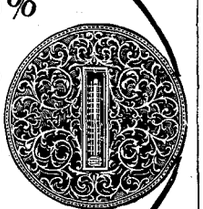

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popular speaker more needed. His tall antagonist brushed aside the personalities with which the Vermonter attempted to break him down, and compelled Douglas to define his principles in the celebrated "Freeport doctrine"; so that tho Douglas carried the election and was returned to the Senate, the Southern Democrats would not vote for him, and split the Democratic party when he was nominated in 1860.

In the great contest of that year Lincoln and Douglas contended for the electoral vote of Illinois, and Lincoln got it. Nevertheless, the two men seemed to have retained a personal regard for each other; and when the Civil War broke out Douglas offered his services to Lincoln for organizing the North. At this critical moment, however, his career, in which there were many possibilities, was cut short by death.

An Englishman Who Climbed St. Peter's.—*The Christian Intelligencer* (New York) quotes from the "Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne" the following account of an incident which happened during her stay in Rome in the latter years of the eighteenth century:

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, a young Englishman, handsome, clever, of high social position, and immensely rich, fell in love with a Miss Taylor, who could bring her husband nothing but her pretty face. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, however, aspired to obtain her hand, and easily obtained her consent. The marriage day had been fixt. At a great dinner at Lord Camelford's the conversation turned upon an ascent that had been made in the morning to the cross upon the dome of St. Peter's. To reach the cross it was necessary to pass outside the ball. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle said that he did not possess a steady head, would never be able to reach the cross, and that nothing in the world would induce him to try.

"Nothing in the world?" said Miss Taylor.

"Nothing, I assure you."

"What, not even if I were to ask you?"

"You would not ask me to do a thing for which I frankly admit my dislike."

"Excuse me. I do ask you, I beg of you, and, if necessary, I insist."

Mr. Wilbraham Bootle attempted to laugh the matter off, but Miss Taylor insisted, notwithstanding the interference of Lord Camelford.

The whole company met two days following at St. Peter's to watch the performance of the task imposed upon the young man. He performed his trial with great coolness, and when he came down the triumphant beauty came toward him with outstretched hand; he took her hand, kissed it, and said: "Miss Taylor, I have obeyed the whim of a charming girl. Permit me now in return to give you a piece of advice: if you wish to keep your power, never misuse it. I wish you all prosperity, and now good-by."

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"No, but the department stores do, and my wife has the bargain habit."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Family Doctor.—"Your husband will be all right now," said an English doctor to a woman whose husband was dangerously ill.

"What do you mean?" demanded the wife. "You told me he couldn't live a fortnight."

"Well, I'm going to cure him, after all," said the doctor. "Surely you are glad?"

The woman wrinkled her brows.

"Puts me in a bit of an 'ole," she said. "I've bin an' sold all his clothes to pay for his funeral!"—*Telegraph.*

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Looking Ahead.—HUSBAND—"I say, my dear, such luck. I've engaged two maids for you to-day."

WIFE—"Whatever did you get two for? We only want one."

HUSBAND—"Ah, that's just it. One is coming to-morrow and the other in a week's time."—*Simplicissimus.*

More Particular.—COMMERCIAL GENT (traveling in tobacco)—"That, sir, is a cigar you could offer to any of your friends."

HOTEL PROPRIETOR—"Ah, yes; I can see that. But the point is, have you got any that I could smoke myself?"—*Punch.*

Fully Attended to.—MERCHANT—"Yes, we are in need of a porter. Where were you employed last?"

APPLICANT—"In a bank, sir."

MERCHANT—"Did you clean it out?"

APPLICANT—"No, sir. The cashier did that."—*Tid-Bits.*

Considerate.—"Say pa, won't you buy me a drum?"

"No, I'm afraid you'll disturb me with the noise."

"No, I won't, pa; I'll only drum when you're asleep."—*Life.*

Evidence Enough.—"Tell me, brother, is it possible to let Robert know that I am an heiress?"

"Has he proposed to you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you may be sure he knows it already."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Mistakes This Time.—DOCTOR—"I diagnose all sicknesses from the patient's eyes. Now, your right eye tells me that your kidneys are affected."

PATIENT—"Excuse me, doctor, but my right is a glass eye."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Didn't Own It.—"I have come all the way out here," said the tenderfoot, "to see your beautiful sunset." "Somebody's been stringin' you, stranger," replied Arizona Al. "It ain't mine."—*Chciago Record-Herald.*

The Eternal Lottery.—Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, tells an amusing instance of the negro's attitude toward matrimony.

A darky clergyman in the State named had married two negroes; and after the ceremony the groom asked, "How much yo' charge fo' dis?"

"I usually leave that to the groom," was the reply. "Sometimes I am paid five dollars, sometimes ten, sometimes less."

"Five dollahs is a lot o' money, pahson," said the groom. "Ah'll give yo' two dollars, an' den ef ah finds ah ain't got cheated, ah'll give yo' mo' in a monf."

In the stipulated time the groom returned. "Pahson," said he, "dis here arrangement's a kind o' spec'lashun, an' ah reckon youse got de worst of it. Ah figgers that yo' owes me a dollah an' seventy-five cents."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Up to Daughter.—"Yes; I am going to marry Mr. Bullion."

"Why, he is old enough to be your father."

"I know he is, but, unfortunately, he doesn't seem to care for mother."—*Houston Chronicle.*

She Killed Him.—"I promised my husband on his death-bed not to marry again."

"I wouldn't have done that, if I had been in your place."

"Ah, but then, he wouldn't have died."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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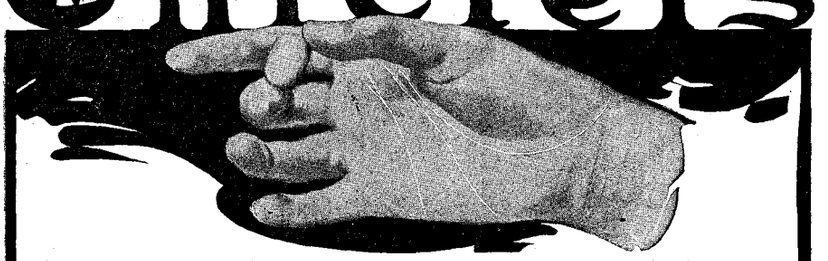

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Highly Suspicious.—"It is a rule, to which good lawyers usually adhere," says a Philadelphia attorney, "never to tell more than one knows. There was an instance in England, not many years ago, wherein a lawyer carried the rule to the extreme.

"One of the agents in a Midland Revision Court objected to a person whose name was on the register, on the ground that he was dead. The revision attorney declined to accept the assurance, however, and demanded conclusive testimony on the point.

"The agent on the other side arose and gave corroborative evidence as to the decease of the man in question.

"'But, sir, how do you know the man's dead?' demanded the barrister.

"'Well,' was the reply, 'I don't know. It's very difficult to prove.'

"'As I suspected,' returned the barrister. 'You don't know whether he's dead or not.'

"Whereupon the witness coolly continued: 'I was saying, sir, that I don't know whether he is dead or not; but I do know this: they buried him about a month ago on suspicion."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Plain, Indeed.—PEGGY—"Now, will you listen to me while I tell you the plain truth, Reggy?"

REGGY—"I'm all ears, Peggy."

PEGGY—"That's just what I was going to say, only I should have put it differently."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The Truth, Anyway.—A teacher in a tenement district hurried from the school to find the mother of a pupil who had been taken quite ill.

"Can you show me where Mrs. Angelo Scandale lives?" she inquired of a cherub transplanted from the sunny South to a dark, sunless alley.

"Yes, teach', I show you," and a willing, sticky hand dragged her on with such speed as to make her stumble over an Italian dame seated on the threshold.

After the teacher's breathless flight toward the clouds, the little hand stopt tugging.

"There where Mees Scandale live," indicated the horizontal arm and finger, "but she downstair sitting on the step," finished the smiling lips.—*Harper's Magazine.*

For Men Readers Only.—"George, dear, you are the sweetest and best husband in the whole world. George, I simply couldn't live a day without you. Look into my eyes, darling, and tell me that you love me as I love you. Are we not the happiest things alive, darling? And you're so good and generous. You do want me to be happy, don't you, my husband? You want me to be pretty like other women, don't you, sweetheart? Do you think I look well in green? That green princess was a lovely thing, wasn't it, dear? But think how long I wore it. I saw a terrible pretty piece of goods, something like it, yesterday, sweet. And only $1.89 a yard. O-n-e e-i-g-h-t-y-n-i-n-e. Isn't that cheap? It would make up stunningly, but I really, darling, don't care whether you let me buy it or not. You know I only want my darling's love."

(Well, now, what can a man do?)—*Chicago Journal.*

Patrick's Strategy.—Patrick Brannigan had contracted to dig a well in the sandy part of the town, and he had dug down some forty feet when, on coming to work one morning, he found that the last twelve feet of his well had caved in and would have to be dug out again. He sat down by the well to wait for his helpers, when a happy thought struck him. He arose, took off his coat, hung it up in plain sight, hid his tools, and walked away.

A few minutes later his helpers came, and finding Pat's coat and seeing that his tools were gone, came to the conclusion that their boss was buried under the fallen sand, and with the help of all the neighbors immediately set to work to dig him out. Not till all the fallen dirt was taken out did the men in the least suspect that they had been hoaxed into doing just what the boss was trying to dodge.—*Harper's Weekly.*

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An Audacious Thief.—"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's arm."

"All right, sir; we'll search him at the station."—*Punch.*

A Wise Wife.—LADY—"I need a new outfit for the autumn."

HUSBAND—"Where is the money to come from?"

LADY—"Don't worry about that, the milliner has promised to give you credit."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 18.—President Roosevelt is complimented by the Peace Conference and Mr. Choate signs the final act of the conference, which the delegates approve.

The famous Ashburton collection of paintings is sold in London for $750,000.

October 19.—Mr. Taft inspects the schools of Manila and urges on the pupils the importance of trades and agriculture.

The socialists of Rome vote against a general railway strike.

October 20.—William English Walling, a grandson of the Democratic candidate for Vice-president in 1880, and a well-known settlement worker here, his wife, sister-in-law, and four Finns are arrested in St. Petersburg by Russian gendarmes under orders of the secret police.

Railway employees in Italy have decided on a general strike.

October 21.—The Chinese Government orders war-ships sent to investigate the reported seizure by Japan of Pratas Island.

William English Walling, Mrs. Walling, and her sister are released by the police in St. Petersburg; no incriminating papers having been found.

October 22.—The French troops kill sixty Moors in a battle near Casablanca. Three French soldiers are slain.

The Russian steamer *Lituania*, with five hundred passengers on board, goes ashore off Skillenge.

October 23.—The Shah of Persia dismisses his Cabinet, and joint action by Russia and Great Britain for the restoration of order is expected.

October 24.—One hundred persons are killed and two towns destroyed in Calabria, in Southern Italy, by earthquake shocks.

The steamer *Lusitania* arrives in Queenstown after a run from Sandy Hook of 4 days, 22 hours, and 46 minutes, lowering the eastern record nearly six hours.

Domestic.

October 18.—The entire board of directors of the New York Mercantile National Bank resign.

The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission decides that Henry M. Whitney was legally nominated for Governor at the Democratic State Convention.

October 19.—Richmond, Va., citizens criticize Bishop Potter for entertaining Bishop Ferguson, a negro of South Africa, at dinner.

Suit asking a receiver for the Standard Oil Company, on the ground of illegal combination, is begun in Chicago.

October 20.—President Roosevelt and his hunting-party reach Stamboul, La., from their camp. The name of the town is changed to that of Roosevelt.

The Western Union Telegraph Company decides to raise the pay of telegraphers who did not quit.

October 21.—Under orders from Washington a shipment of leaf tobacco and cigarets valued at $7,000, consigned from Durham, N. C., to the British American Tobacco Company, Limited, was attached in Norfolk, Va., under a section of the Sherman Antitrust Law never before invoked by the Government.

October 22.—The greatest reception ever tendered a Northern President in the South is given President Roosevelt in Nashville.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York City suspends payment.

October 23.—George J. Gould, in the Missouri Pacific's annual report, complains of the effects of antirailway legislation.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, tells a farmer's conference at Syracuse, N. Y., that the United States Government will soon begin to refertilize the rocky farms of New England.

October 24.—Dr. William R. Gillette, once vice-president of the Mutual Life-Insurance Company, is found guilty of perjury.

Governor Sparks, of Nevada, orders a three-day holiday for banks to tide over the financial crisis.

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. W. D.," Rockford, Ill.—"Are the italicized words in the following sentences correct? (1) None of us *does* those things. (2) We *would* better return. (3) He is not *so* strong as you and I *are*."

The use of "does" in this sentence is quite correct. "None" is used here as a singular, the equivalent "not one." (2) The use of "would" is correct. The substitution of "would" for "had" has been advocated by critics since the days of Dr. Samuel Johnson and is good English. The expression "had better" is a thoroughly established English idiom used more commonly, perhaps, than "would better" which some critics consider pedantic. (3) Fernald in his "Connectives of English Speech," says: *So* is more emphatic than *as* in introducing a balanced comparison and has a suggestion of weight and solemnity. Also, after a negative *so* is preferred to *as* as the first of two correlatives. We say: "He is *as* tall as I am"; but negatively, "He is *not so* tall as I am."

The use of *are* is correct inasmuch as the sentence embraces more than one person—is, in fact, a plural. But the phrase is idiomatic for "you are and I am."

"C. F. S.," Frederick, Md.—"(1) Please tell me the correct pronunciation of *contemplate?*" (2) Are all sciences arts and all arts sciences?"

The preferred pronunciation of this word places the accent on the penultimate syllable—con-tem'-plate. There is an alternative used in England and advocated by the New English Dictionary, but which is not preferred by any other of the English dictionaries, which places the accent on the first syllable—con'template. (2) As the term *art* always relates to something to be done, and the word *science* to something to be known, there is a distinction between the two. The application of knowledge to practise is *art;* the acquiring of knowledge according to system is *science.* For a more comprehensive treatment of the terms, marking the distinction, consult Fernald's "Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions" (p. 325), published by Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"O. L. H.," Comanche, Tex.—"(1) Please give a clear meaning of *personality.* (2) What is the meaning of *academic* in the phrase 'academic question'?"

(1) A "personality" is a person of remarkable qualities or station. The word is used to mean also "the attributes, taken collectively, that make up the character and nature of an individual; that which distinguishes or characterizes a person," and also "anything said of a person, usually a disparaging or derogatory remark." The word has other, but specific meanings, as in law, which there is not room to reproduce here. (2) An "academic question" is one that may be submitted (*a*) to an institution for higher learning or (*b*) to a learned society or association for the promotion of art or science where its subject may be discust and determined. Referring to the methods followed by the school of philosophy founded by Plato at Athens and known as the Academy (from akadēmos, a reputed hero) Chambers's Cyclopedia (1751) says, "The ancient academy doubted everything, and went so far as to make it a doubt, whether or not they ought to doubt."

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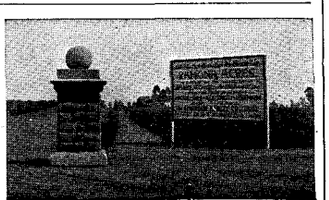

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